BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1825. No. 1821.

Education Society.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Education Society, will be held at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Wednesday the 4th of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

The Hon'ble the Governor in the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
22nd April 1825.

To be Sold
BY AUCTION
AT THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
Three Horses
THE PROPERTY OF THE
HON'BLE COMPANY
E. BAKER,
Com. Gen.

COM. GEN. OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
Wednesday,
27th April 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction this day, Wednesday, the 27th Inst. at their Rooms—The Household Furniture of a Gentleman about embarking for England, viz.

Silver Ware, Plated and Glass Ware, a Handsome set of Blue Dinner Ware, Jackwood Couches, Sofa Table, Jackwood Chairs, Dining Tables, Cellarets, Tea-poys, large and small Cots, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, &c. &c.

Some valuable Books, Belzoni's Researches in Egypt, Humbolts America.

Davy's Chemical Researches, Ionian Islands, several of Gilchrists' Works, Walter Scott's Poetical Works, several excellent Medical Works and a variety of others.

Immediately after, will be sold the following to close different accounts, Plain Glass Ware, Cut Flint Do. Wine and Claret Glasses, and Tumblers, Gentlemen's Mahogany writing Desks, Plated Candlesticks with Shades, and Cabin Lamps.

Bombay, 27th April 1815.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 29th Instant,
HOUSEHOLD Furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, Cots, washing Stands, Cheval looking Glass, Grand and Square Pianofortes by Broadwood, Queen's Ware, Dish Covers &c.

Barsac, Vindegrave and Cape Wine in Bottles.

Two Chests of Bengal Harness Hides and Buggy Hood Ditto.

ALSO,

Two Palanquins.

Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 29th Instant,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
A BEAUTIFUL Iron Grey Colt, 4 years old that is very lively and good tempered, and would make an excellent Saddle Horse for a Lady.

ALSO
A PAIR OF CAPITAL
CARRIAGE HORSES
Belonging to a Family leaving India.
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN
ELEGANT EUROPE BUILT
BAROUCHETTE
LINED WITH RED
MORROCCO,
TWO SETS
OF
HARNESS,
AND A PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES,
THAT TROT WELL AND ARE PERFECTLY SOUND.
PRICE RS. 2500
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE THIS DAY
EXPOSED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
LADIES FANCY
BONNETS
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED.
PRICE RS, 25 EACH.
AND
FOR AUCTION
On FRIDAY next,
MEN'S AND BOY'S.
STRAW HATS,
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LADY'S New Saddle and Bridle complete, ... Rs. 150
Hunting Saddle and Bridle as good as new, ... 75
An Elegant London made Mahogany Couch with Horse hair Furniture, ... 250
A Pair of China Pagodas, ... 80
A Pair of Brass Argaund Table Lamps, ... 60
Plated Tea Pot, Egg Stand, Cruet Frame, Butter Pot, &c.
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECE
PRICE RS. 350
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A VERY SUPERIOR
SET OF
BRASS MOUNTED
Curricle Harness
JUST IMPORTED PER REGALIA,
PRICE RS. 350
Meadows Street, 27th April 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 2nd May next,
SUNDRY Articles belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PIELL ESQ. Consisting of Glass and Queens ware, some Furniture, a few articles of Plate, wearing apparel, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th April 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE Received for Sale on Commission a few Bales of Beautiful English imitations of Persian Carpeting.

Price Rs. 5 per yard in single Pieces.
Bombay, 27th April 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Butts of Good Sherry recently imported.

PRICE Rs. 600 EACH

Apply at the Office of Mr. W. NICOL.

(2) Bombay, 27th April 1825.

WANTED,

A CLERK either European or Native that understands accounts and writes a good hand. Apply by letter only, addressed to A. B. Gazette Office.

Bombay, 27th April 1825.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 23d day of Oct. 1823, made in a cause wherein JOSEPH MANLEY, on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT late of Bombay deceased, is the Complainant, and JOHN ROBERT REID, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT the Testator in the said Decree named, who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of June 1821, are to come in by themselves or their Solicitor, and prove their debts before the Master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of January 1826 or in default thereof they will be *peremtorily* excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
SOLICITORS.

BOMBAY,
4th November 1824. (3)

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૨૩ મી ઑકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને દીને શ્રી મુંબઇની જુડીકેટરની શ્રપરીમ કોરટમાંથી ઇકકટી શાઇડનાં કજીઆ બાબે ડીકરી ફિક થાઇછે તેમણે જુજે માંનલી પોતાની તરફથી તથા શ્રી મુમબઇ વાલો મરનાર ઇડવરડ વીલીઅમ મ ઇનટનાં શધલા બીજા ભાંગા નાંરાખોની તરફથી ફરીઆદી ફરનાર છે તથા ફિ મરનાર ઇડવરડ વીલીઅમ ઇનટનો છેલા વીલમાંનો વકીલ જાંન રાબર ટરીડ જવાબ દેનાર છે ફિ મરનાં ૨ તારીખ ૨૦ મી જુન સંને ૧૮૨૧ ને દીને ગુજરેઓછે ફિ નાં શધલા માંગનારાઓ પોતે અથવા પોતાનાં વકીલો પોતા નું લેણું ખરું કરવા શારૂં આફિ કોરટનાં માશતર પાશે શ્રી મુમ બઇ મધે રાંમપાટરોમાં તેહની ચાંમબરમો તારીખ ૧ લી જાં નેવારી ૧૮૨૬ શ્રધી આવી ને પોતાનું લેહેણું ખરું કરે * અ ને જે ઓઇ ફિદીન શ્રધી પોતાનું લેહેણું ખરું કરવા શારૂં નહી આવશે તે ફિ ડીકરીનાં હકથી ખશ્રશન બાતલ થાશે

તા ૪ થી નવેમબર ૧૮૨૪

વીલીઅમ આશબરનર
તથા ઇડમંડ કાબ મારગીન વકીલ*

ઞી

જાહોર ખબર

ઐસીજે તારીખ ૨૨ ઑકટોબરચે રોજી મુબઈચે જડીકઠુર સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટાઝન ઇકુટો સઇડચો ડોકરો યેક કજ્યામધ્ય જાહાલી આહે ત્યાંત તુજે માંડલી પોત્યાચે તનેર્ફે વ પુઢઇકર ઇડવર્ડ ઉઇલમ હંટ યાચે સર્વ દુસરે કર્જદારાચે તર્ફેને મોર્યાદ કરણાર વાહેત આણિ મરણાર ઇડવર્ડ ઉઇલમ હંટ યા ડિકરીતલાં ત્યાચે સેવટલે મૃતે પત્રા વકીલ જ્યાંનરાબર્ટ રીડ હા જબાબ દેણાર અસે જો કૈલાસવાસી તા ૨૦ જુન સન ૧૮૨૧ ચે રોજી મૃતે પાવલા ત્યાચે સર્વ માગણાર કર્જદાર પોતે અથવા પોત્યાચે વકીલ કરૂન અપલે ઘેણે ખરે કરાવયાસાઠીં હ્યા કોડતાચે માસ્તર જવળ શ્રી મુબઈ મધે રામપાઠરોવ ત્યાચે ચાંબરમધ્યે તારીખ ૧ જ્યાનીવારી સન ૧૮૨૬ પર્યંત ઠેઉન પોત્યાચે ઘેણે ખરે કરાવે આણિ જોકોણી હ્યા દિવસા પર્યંત ત્યા હા ફીસાંત ન યેઇલ તર યા ડીકરીચે ફાયદા ઝન જરૂર રદ હોતીલ

મુબઈ તા ૪ નવેંબર સન ૧૮૨૪

ઉઇલમં અસબરનર વ ઇડમંડ કાય મારગોન

વકોલ

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of Bae MEERBHAE daughter of Varia BOHMUNJEE LOWJEE late of Bombay Parsee Woman deceased having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to MERWANJEE HEEJEEBHOY the Executor named in the said Will. All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 25th April 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુમબઇ વાલી રેહેવાશી પારશંન બાઇ મેહેરબાઇ વાડીઆ બરજંનજી લવજીની છોકરી ફિ બાઇનાં વીલનાં વશીઅત નાંમાંનાં અખતીઆર શ્રી મુમબઇની જુડીકેટરની શ્રપરીમ કોરટ મધેથી ફિ મરનારનો વકીલ મેહેરવાંનજી હીરજીબાઇ

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on 28 June, 2017

ને• આપીઉંછે• કિ•વાશતે• શરવે• લોકોને• જાહેર•થાઈ*

તા૦ ૨૫ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૫

બરોન•કોરટનો•વકીલ*

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of NUNDEE late of Bombay Hindoo woman deceased having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to AMBER widow the Executrix named in the said Will. All persons Concerned therein are hereby Apprized thereof —Dated 26th April 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેરખબર

શ્રી•મુમબઇ• વાલી•રેફવાશી ફીનદવાંણી• બાઇ•નંનદીબાઇ• કિ•બાઇનાં•લીલનાં• વશીઅત• નામાંનો•અખતીઆર•શ્રી•મુમબઇની• જુડીકેટરની• શ્રપરીમ•કોરટ•મયેથી• કિ•મરનારની• વકીલાટણ• વીયવા•નામે• અંબરને આપીઉંછે•કિ•વાશતે•શરવે• લોકોને•જાહેર•થાઈ*

Mhow Turf.

SECOND MEETING,
Monday, 6th day of February 1826.

FIRST DAY.

A MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES of 10 Gold mohurs each Subscriber with Rs. ( ) from the fund for Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes P. P. heats 2 miles, carrying 8st. 10lb. To be kept open till the 1st January 1826.

ALREADY 6 SUBSCRIBERS.

The MHOW TURF PLATE, of Rs. ( ) from the fund, entrance 3 Gold mohurs for all Arab Horses that have never won, Heats 2 miles, weight for Age.

The COLT PLATE, of Rs. ( ) from the fund, entrance 3 Gold mohurs, Heats 1½ miles, weight for Age. Three Colts or no race.

SECOND DAY.

COL. WILSON'S GOLD CUP, value 100 Guineas for all Arab Horses that have never won. Entrance 4 Gold m ohurs. Heats 2 Miles, carrying 9 Stone.

The GIVE AND TAKE of Rs. ( ) from the fund for all Horses, weight for Inches, Heats, 1½ Miles. Entrance 3 Gold mohurs.

THIRD DAY.

The MALWA STAKES, for all Horses Rs. ( ) from the fund, entrance 4 Gold mohurs—Heats 2 Miles, weight for Age.

The HUNTERS' STAKES, of Rs. ( ) from the fund for all Horses carrying 10 St.—Heats 3 Miles, entrance 2 Gold mohurs, the winner to be sold for 800 Rupees, if challenged within half an hour after the Race.

FOURTH DAY.

The BEATEN PLATE, of Rs. ( ) from the fund for all Horses that have saved their distance during this Meeting.—To be weighted by the Stewards, entrance 2 Gold mohurs, Heats 1½ Miles.

PONY PLATE, of Rs. ( ) from the fund for Ponies thirteen hands high and under. Once round the course catch weight.

The UNTRAINED PLATE, for all Horses that have not been in training during the season Rs. ( ) from the fund, Heats 1½ Miles, entrance 3 Gold mohurs, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

TATTOO RACE.

J. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1825. No. 1821.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH APRIL, 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 135 of 1825. An order by Major General Smith K. C. B. dated Poona 6th April, appointing Suabedar Sattoo Nair to be Commandant of the Fort of Knownce, vice Shaik Jewan Subedar resigned, is confirmed.

No. 136 of 1825. Assistant Surgeon A. J. Robertson M. D. of the Artillery having produced a certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his departure.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1825.

No. 137 of 1825. In consequence of the number of Native followers attached to the Brigade of Horse Artillery, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an Interpreter to the Head Quarters of that Corps at Poona, on the same footing as Interpreters to European Regiments.

Lieutenant R. Warden is appointed Interpreter to the Head Quarters of the Horse Artillery.

No. 138 of 1825. The Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Smith of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, Senior Officer doing duty with the Guicowar Subsidiary force, dated 31st ultimo, directing all reports and returns of the force to be made to him until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1825.

No. 139 of 1825.—The rank of the following Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry in list No. 4 of 1823, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned them as fallows.

No.	Names.	Rank as	To what Regt. appointed.
List No. 4 1823.			
		Cavalry,	Cornet,
1	Francit Farrani,	15th Aug. 1824	3d Rt. L. C.
2	Geo. Ommaney Reeves,	5th Sept. 1824	Do. Do.
3d	Conrad John Owen,	7th Oct. 1824	1st Do. Do.
		Infantry	Ensign
1	Chas. Schomberg Thomas	24th Aug. 1824.	19th N. I.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1825.

No. 140 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaced to appoint Lieutenant Colonel William Cowper to be Chief Engineer, vice Brooks returned to Europe.

Lieutenant Colnel Commandant B. W. D. Sealy of the 3d Regt. N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on furlough agreeably to the existing Regulations.

No. 142 of 1825.—The rank of the undermentioned assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been received, commissions will be assigned to them severally from the dates of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

1 Abraham Israel Montifiore.—Date of Rank 15th June 1824.
2 Chas. Doyle Straker, 4th Aug. do.
3 Edgecumbe W. Edwards, 12th Oct. do.
* 4 William Waite Morton, 28th Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 19th April, 1825.

No. 143 of 1825.—In continuation of General Order No. 36 of 1825, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the Regular Regiments of Native Infantry be completed to 1,000 Rank and File exclusive of the Supernumeraries, as authorized by the General Order dated 19th September 1823.

No. 144 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council adverting to the expense necessary to be incurred by the young Officers in perfecting themselves in a knowledge of the Native languages, and which may have often discouraged them from study, is pleased to resolve that every Officer who shall hereafter pass an examination in the Hindoostanee or Marhatta languages shall be allowed to draw from the Pay Office, a sum equal to an allowance of 30 Rupees for a period of six months: or for twelve months on obtaining a knowledge of both languages.

This order to have prospective effect *only.*

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1825.

No. 145 of 1825.—An order by Major Sale, Commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat, appointing Lieutenant Sandwith, 8th Regiment N. I. to the charge of the Commissariat department during Lieutenant Molesworth's absence on sick certificate from the 1st proximo inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1825.

No. 146 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment.

2d Battalion of Artillery.

Lieutenant James W. Fraser, to be Interpreter in Hindoostani, Quarter Master and Paymaster vice Yeadell, appointed Assistant Commissary of Stores in the Northern Districts of Guzerat.—Date of appointment 12th Apr. 1825.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.

W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE,
2D APRIL 1825.

Mr. Alexander Bell, Junior, Second Assistant to the Collector at Shollapore.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, First Assistant to the Collector at Broach.

Mr. N. Kirkland Second Assistant to Ditto.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.
19TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.

* Not arrived.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

The humble petition of six brothers, belonging to the numerous and well known family named Times.

Showeth

That your petitioners, are the legitimate offspring of the most worthy and respectable progenitors, who ever have been, & still are, the greatest benefactors of mankind: indispensably and essentially necessary to their existence, their comfort, and prosperity; but from whom they have received naught but reproach, and the basest terms of invective that malice could invent, or ingratitude sanction; and unbecoming as it may appear, or incompatible with the humility of petitioners, it cannot be concealed, that, it is strongly suspected you have been not altogether free from this universal wickedness; for where is the human being, who has not reiterated these libellous expressions. Hard times. Miserable times. Sanguinery times. Villanous times &c. &c.?

That your petitioners having no reason to expect better treatment than what has fallen to the lot of their parents, have with all due submission to the will of fate, borne the calumnies and invectives of the world, with fortitude and manly firmness: but by additional oppression and misfortunes, their spirits are now quite broken, so that existence has become a burthen, as will appear by the following list of grievances, and prayer of this their most humble petition.

That your petitioners were in December last selected from amongst a numerous fraternity, to be transported from their native land: but hearing it was so far from being dishonourable, that, they were going to a country flowing with milk and honey; to India! where every man becomes a Nawab without the slightest exertions, and all the women like so many Danaes, are never approached but under a shower of gold, your petitioners, embarked on board the Hero, & not only endured all the disgusting accompaniments of a voyage with patience, but rioted in all the exuberance of anticipation, and were the happiest fellows in the world. Nothing passed in their minds night and day but ideas of future grandeur. To be viewed with the greatest attention and interest by the great men of the east, take their repose on velvet couches, or occasionally in the lap of some voluptuous princess, fan'd by lovely slaves with feathers of dazzling hue, bound together by strings of pearls, and embossed with rubies emeralds and saphires, while the air perfumed with amber, musk, and frankincense was cooled by fountains of rose water, and essence of jesamine.

That on the arrival of your petitioners, all this golden dream vanished in a moment, and gay Anticipation with enchanting smiles, gave place to wild Despair with glaring eyeballs bursting from their sockets, and withered hands, locked to each other in convulsive grasp—all was horror and dismay—Instead of a palace to inhabit, your petitioners were thrust into a loathsome printing office,—instead of the delicate touch of a princess, they encountered the rude hands of eager editors ready to devour them, and the defiling gripe of devils and press-men—instead of air perfumed with amber, jesamine, and rose water, they have inhaled nothing but the vile effluvia from foul scrubbing-brushes, half rotton paper, and rancid oil; to the great discomfit of their olfactory nerves and injury of their lungs.—And your

petitioners not only suifered thus corporeally but also their mental feelings were lacerated, having taken a mortal disgust to the sight of a printing press, from a most unmerciful parturient squeeze, inflicted on them in the hour of birth, which has left an indelible impression that sometimes even affects the feelings of all who view them.

That in all this system of torture, your honour (with humility be it spoken) has acted as it were, the part of head inquisitor; first prying into all your petitioners secrets; and then, (notwithstanding their spotless innocence) marking off member after member for dissection and unfeelingly to write a lecture on them to be placed in most presumptuous comparison with their wit and elegance.

That your petitioners have not only been subject to the afore-said mutilations, for the purpose of feeding the half-starved Gazette, but the Courier must also have his share, and in the last unmerciful attack the editor made on your petitioners, finding all their more substantial parts consumed, without the slightest compunction plucked out the last shred of their viscera: in plain English, fairly gutted them.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that, taking their hard and most cruel case into consideration, and with an humane view of their present exhausted state, you will abstain from all further persecutions, should they ever again be at your mercy, and that you will not only restore them forthwith to their lawful proprietor, but as some recompence for the misery you have caused, intercede in their behalf, and that no farther indignities may be offered, entreat, that their aforesaid master, will deliver them to some fair angel, who, after storing the inside of her head by a perusal, may find them useful in ornamenting the out: where anointed with oil of roses, they may finish a life of misery by a death most glorious, and certainly most agreeable to the custom of the times.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The Calcutta Government Gazette of the 31st March published, under the signature of T. An "Essay on the Present state of the "Bengal money market," declared to be "written by a member of the Civil Service" and to contain "a remarkably clear and comprehensive examination of the question of "Exchange in all its relations."

Truly the Editor seems little acquainted with the paper he so pompously introduced; for neither does it express any opinion nor does it offer any information relative to the subject of exchange. The writer does indeed remark, that should the whole of the Remittable Loan he paid off in 1834, "it would be "the height of *improbability* for a creditor to "expect the realization of any considerable "premium on the sale of his bill with the re-"dundancy which would exist;" but he observes in another place. "Here again, it "will be said, *originates* the question as to the "state of the Exchanges in 1834. On "this, I repeat, that I will hazard no opinion. "The public must decide on the probable issue between war *or* peace, the chief con-"trollers *on these occasions.*"

I quarrel not with words, nor will I stop to expose the fallacy of the maxim assumed in the last sentence. A careful reader will easily detect the author's ignorance on the particular "question of Exchange" of which we were promised so "clear and comprehensive" an "examination in all its relations."

His frankness and modesty however are truly commendable. Here is "a plain unsophis-"ticated statement." "To mysteries I am no "friend, nor do I lay any pretention to such "supernatural sagacity: could alone have suggested the Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal published "in 1823." but considering the estimates *that* "that author has had the boldness to submit, "surely he could find no more difficulty in "computing the chances of war or peace and "what may be the condition of the public "funds *as well as of our commerce in* 1834." * And the praiseworthy motives which compelled this modest writer to indulge the public with his lucubrations! "Seeing then how *complete-*"*ly* my *several* predictions have been verifi-"ed † I may perhaps be justified in again "offering myself to public notice for the pur-"pose of exposing the fallacies of certain "other views which seem very generally to "be taken of the financial measures of the "present time."

He then proceeds to shew that there is no probability of another Loan in India, relying with rare confidence and most unnecessarily for his argument, on "the resources of the "sister Presidencies," on "the energies of the "people, their public spirit" &c.

Next he would persuade us, and by figures too, that it is better to subscribe to the 4 per cent. Loan now open than to purchase either in the 5 per cents. or in the 6 per cent Remittable Loan at their present market rates. How does he shew it? by comparing (see his calculation C.) the 4 per cents. at par with the 6 per Cents at 135-5 which is 2 per Cent above the market price in Calcutta. And what is the difference in favor of the 4s. by his own shewing? 3d. 525 (in every 100 Rs. now invested) at the supposed period of paying off the Remittable Debt. But he disregards the compound interest upon the superior present income admitted to accrue from the 6 per Cents, which compound interest calculated at 4 per Cent amounts to 3d. 186 being almost exactly equivalent to the benefit he promises. It is therefore manifestly to our advantage to prefer the 6 per Cents so long as we can buy under 135-5.

The Indian public must be grateful for the Author's generous efforts to illuminate their understandings.—"I trust that my now a-"wakening them to a subject of such un-"doubted importance will not be unaccep-"table. *These remarks are the result of* "*mature deliberation.*"—"And lofty as are "the sentiments of the Nabob who can com-"mand 12 per Cent for his money, he will "perhaps be humbled when I tell him that "he who contented himself in 1818 with a "simple 6 per Cent Interest in Government "Securities, is this day a richer man than "he who received the above exorbitant "rate during the intermediate period." Multiply the difference by the number of years 6x7=42. Ergo 142 (besides the compound interest.) is less than 133⅓ the current value of 6 per Cents!

I give T. the full credit of discovering, after every other person, that the British 3 pr. Cents at 95½ do not afford so good an investment *quoad income*, as the Indian 4 pr. Cents. and it is not my present object to discuss the value of the respective Securities. But I have not done either with his opinions or with his calculations.

"The longer" he tells us "it [the Company's debt]" afterwards continues, the more "beneficial it will be for *all parties.*" * For, "seeing its creation in this country always "accompanied by the means of extinguish-"ment, I consider its endurance to be a "*public blessing* and that in no way can a "Government be so effectually established "as by making its subjects self interested in "its protection"—No doubt public debt has this *tendency* when the creditors are the inhabitants of the Country and especially in the case of Savings Banks whose funds are thrown into the coffers of the State. But what proportion of the Indian Debt is distributed among native proprietors? and what share will they hold in it when reduced by the payment of the 5 and 6 per Cents? It is easy to discover what he means by "all parties." The cultivators of the soil are still to be taxed for the benefit of "all parties."

I leave to the Economists the defence of Machinery whether libelled by Malthus or his humble abettor. Capital itself shall have no advocate in me, of so far "dislodged" by the ingenuity of man as no longer to be of any value.

As the public might still obstinately suppose, notwithstandiog his opinion, that "the state of "our Indian commerce" has something to do with the Exchanges; or perhaps by way of episode, for it comes in very awkwardly and leads to no inferences whatever, the writer has introduced, *ad captandum*, what we calls "the "aggregate amount of imports and exports for "the last 3 years both on the *public* as well as "on the private account collectively;" which period includes 1823 | 24. Will any one believe it possible that an author of such "ma-"ture deliberatiou" has given the agregate of the trade or grand total of Imports and Exports as the aggregate of Exports only? He has arranged the statement too in such a way

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* Those estimates entended only to 30th April 1827!

† He predicted (see his "Remarks" published in February 1823 which are certainly very superior to his present production) that the new 5 per Cent Loan would "carry a premium of at least 8 per Cent" and probably rise to the premium (14) borne by the 6 per cent unremittable debt previously to the notification of its immediate discharge. Also, that the premium on the 6 per cent Remittable (then 28 per cent.) would soon pass 30 by the effect of the new Loan.

His assertion (par. 14) that if a large portion of the Indian debt were discharged and our commerce not simultaneously extended so as to give employment to the discharged capital, "we must look to a *rise* in our commercial Ex-"changes" because forsooth capital would be exported for investment "in the Real and public "securities of other countries," is no doubt a prediction the accomplishment of which he *anticipates*!

* In 1823 he recommended the European method of borrowing at a discount upon the registered sum bearing a kind of minimum rate of interest, as guaranteeing the lender from the probability of early repayment. To the Company who then probably were excluded from his "all parties" he allowed the *benefit* of a sinking Fund. Let him read Hamilton on the National Debt.

as to render it inapplicable to any purpose. The treasure and merchandize taken at the official valuation are thrown together; and although the aggregate Imports and Exports of the former are afterwards given separately, there is no statement of the Company's or of the aggregate transactions in Bullion with Great Britain or with Europe. He asserts that the trade of tho current year will probably exhibit a further decline; but leaves us totally in the dark as to the causes thereof and with an apprehension that the evil may be of a permanent rather than of a temporary nature.

Although a Company's Servant, he has courage to admit that it is "impossible for any "public body successfully to compete with the "activity of the *present constitution* of our "Indian commerce." Yet he asks the mercantile body of Calcutta.—"Whether since "America has *begun* so largely to supply our "Cotton manufactures, Italy to provide the "superior Silks, and the West Indies to interdict the free export of Sugar (are these "events of yesterday?) the 3000 Promisory Tonnage granted by the act of 1793 "would not now provide ample means for "conveying all private investments to England; and whether the replacing our Eastern commerce under partial restrictions to "the exclusion of foreigners originally admitted on such improvident conditions, would "not *at the present low freights* secure greater advantages" than the free trade system :& boldly recommends "*certain salutary restrictions*" "to in some respects counteract the "evils of the freedom which the present charter so promiscuously bestows."

Is it worth while to comment upon such crude notions and inconsistencies? The whole Essay is full of them: they swarm throughout its tedious length. Without reflecting that interest of money would then also rise, he contemplates a high exchange with England as the necessary consequence of a war in Europe and that "England (in that case) would once "more become a depôt for the supply of foreign "Europe with all sorts of Indian produce. "Then again, *the commercial exchange being* "*high*, it may *a fortiori* he expected that this "Government will extinguish the Remittable "Loan." May our country never again see the days of 1809, with its commerce paralysed and its warehouses full of repletion for want of those very continental markets which we now supply! Can he name a single year of war in which the trade of Great Britain was so extended as it now is.*

But the climax of important absurdity is the scheme for a General Service agency, the conductors of which,--men of the service, salaried & restricted from trading on their own account, to manage the most minute details of mercantile agency of a most extensive kind and *such* an agency (investment of remittances in produce at discretion or at the orders of persons unacquainted with commerce) as no experienced merchant could undertake without greatly risking both the displeasure of his employers and the sacrifice of their interest. This were to establish a second East India Company whose mercantile concerns in India, infinitely more extensive in detail, would also in amount surpass those of its honorable masters. Yet the projector "holds it impossible "for *any public body* successfully to com- "pete with the activity of the present con- "stitution of our Indian commerce," that is with the zeal and intelligence of men working for their own individual advantage.

Such is the happy idea tacked to the "Es- "say on the present state of the Bengal "money market" and recommended by the Government Gazette "to particular notice" as promising "peculiar advantages if well "supported."

Let T. however, comparing estimates with reality in his superficial way, sneer at the author of the "Remarks on the External "Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal" who presumed to look forward half the period his modesty embraces. The writer of that Essay avowed the futility of confident prediction, especially in regard to particular branches of trade*: but his chief conclusions relative to Exchange did not depend upon the entire accuracy of his Estimates It was sufficient that the Balances of trade (with Europe especially) should supersede the necessity of any Bullion importation from England,--a fact which, the public were not likely to believe upon a simple opinion unsupported by figures. Circumstances are certainly much changed and polities have had unexpected influence on the finances of India. But it may be worth while to notice some singular coincidences in regard to those Estimates, not to mention the general rates of Exchange with England.

The Exports of merchandize to Great Britain were in September 1822 estimated for 1822 | 23 at 329-9 Lakhs without reference to any price current or document of the time. The true amount corrected exactly on the principle of his tables, is 342. Lakhs.

The aggregate exports of merchandize for the same year were estimated at 835-6 *Lakhs* and really amounted to 834-9 corrected as above.

The Imports of merchandize from Great Britain were much in excess being 158 Lakhs by estimate and 217 in fact. Their aggregate 311-8 was estimated at 288-6 which nearly corresponds with that of the preceding year 294-3 equally unknown at the time.

The aggregate Imports of merchandize in 1823 | 24 appear to have been less by 7 Lakhs than in 1822 | 23 according to the official values given by T. which makes the correct result correspond almost exactly with th estimate. The Exports however are vere largely deficient, chiefly owing to the reducey value of Opium. d

The Imports of merchandize from Great Britain in 1823 | 24 are officially stated at 163-8 Lakhs. The estimated amount is 165-5. The Exports to Great Britain cannot be compared from the imperfect manner in which they are stated in T's. Essay which is at present my only source of information.

CENSOR.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen the Government Gazette of the 4 April. The Essay signed T. (says the Editor) "has been "considerably enlarged by the writer and "converted into a Pamphlet. He has also de- "veloped at length the projected Establish- "ment of an agency for the Service which "we now insert." t

The Project really is so very alluring thas it were pity to dispel the delicious hope of those who will not reason for themselves What says the author?

"In this Prospectus I wish to assume no ex- "travagant inference and will allow that "10 per Cent is only to be made."—This is much below the mark, for he presently adds, "I shall be most wonderfully disap- "pointed if a clear dividend of 25 *per Cent* "may not be realised with equal confidence." "The shares it is compnted in 5 years will car- "ry a premium of at least 100 per Cent."—

Think of that, Gentlemen of the service, think. of that--100 pr. Cent gained in 5 years, besides a clear annual dividend of 25 pr. Cent upon 140 Lakhs!!! How cruel to limit the Institution to so small a Capital! Write in—Subscribe quickly, Cornets and Ensigns and Writers and Lieutenants & Assistant surgeons there are but 1330 of you admitted and you right of shares is sadly circumscribed for the extent of your savings. Remember "how *completely*" the projector's "several predictions have been verified!"

* See the Parliamentary Returns.

* "In estimating the future external trade of Bengal I labor under the disadvantage of being without the Report of the last year, the statements not being yet complete. I have also had in contemplation the precarious state of two most important branches of commerce,--Opium and Cotton"--see page 27 et passim.

Exchange.

On London..6 mon' ls. | 8½d. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

Company's Paper.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per Sicca.
Unremittable 105 *a* 116 ditto.
According to Registry.

To Correspondents.

The excellent principles contained in an Observer's letter, entitles it to our admiration and a place in our columns. We should have felt proud of it as an ornament to the Gazette, and not less so at the very handsome compliment it bestows on ourselves; but unfortunately, it arrived at a period, when, the hint on a general subject, (Latet Anguis in Herba) contained in the latter part, would have appeared to be levell'd at particular objects, as we are aware that chords of the same key are scarcely done vibrating in three different quarters, and should be sorry to awaken feelings which are (it's to be hoped) sinking fast into oblivion.—It is to this we sacrifice the gratification of our vanity, and feel confident, that our motive for the non-insertion of the epistle, will be deemed by the author a sufficient apology.

The effusions of a "youthful" poet at Cochin are under consideration.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1825.

A report has been in circulation, and not without considerable credit being attached to it, that our forces to the eastward had actually engaged the Army of Bundoolah, who suffering a terrible defeat, had escaped with difficulty from the field: having lost his leg in the early part of the contest.

Our latest accounts from upper Hindoostan

state that Sir D. Ochterlony had not left Muttra on the 3d, at which period the most active preparations were going on, but nothing of importance had occur'd.

The 16th Regiment N. I. left Bombay in the Transports Jamesina, Cornwallis, George the Fourth, Kusrovie and Fly, for Mondavie, on Sunday and Monday last.—Capt. Pottinger, the Resident in Cutch. went as passenger in the Cornwallis.

The above Regiment is, we believe, destined to remain in Cutch during the monsoon, and which, with the troops now there, will, doubtless, be more than sufficient to prevent the future incursions of the Free-booters; some accounts of whom, and of their having been driven beyond our territories have reached us, but as those in last Saturday's Courier have entered so much more minutely into the details, we have been induced to insert them in preference, for the information of our readers.

The field of duty for the Bombay troops, being now so widely extended, and disproportioned to the actual effective military force: we doubt not, but the Court of Directors will shortly deem it expedient, to make a considerable addition; so as to obviate a necessity of detachments being frequently on the move, from the regular establishment of the presidency.

The James Scott, from China, anchored in the harbour on Friday last; but brings no news, having left only eight or ten days subsequent to the sailing of the Jamesina.

The opening of the quarter Sessions took place on Monday last, before the Hon'ble the Puisne Judges; when, the grand Jury were sworn in, which, consisted of the following Gentlemen.

John Elphinston Esq. Foreman.

Robert Finlay.	Charles Keys.
Patrick Stewart.	James Forbes.
R. M. Paye.	George H. Pitt.
Robert Dodd.	George Noton.
Wm. Clarke.	Wm. Jardine.
M. D. De Vitre.	Mansfield Forbes.
Thos. Crawford.	Wm. Shotton.
James Jeakes.	W. T. Graham.
Thomas Flower.	W. G. Bird.
Crawford Macleod.	W. Ritchie.
Joseph Salter.	and
	G. A. Prinsep Esquires.

In consequence of the late appearance of the small Pox at this Presidency, and reports tending to prejudice a confidence in the efficacy of vaccination; a medical gentleman of distinguished reputation, with an activity and zeal, which, does honour to his feelings and the character of his profession, has made every possible investigations, to ascertain how far such reports have been correct: and we feel a particular gratification in stating, that, he has not discovered a single instance of small-pox having been fatal, subsequent to vaccination. Some few cases of secondary small-pox have occured, which, it is possible might have given rise to a mistake: and every one must be aware that unfavourable impressions not only circulate with rapididity, but multiply in their progress. Fear begets credulity, and magnifies objects of terror, which it not unfrequently creates.

On Monday last, to honour the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day, a splendid entertainment was given at Parell, by the Hon. The Governor, to the society of Bombay; and we are not aware that the most fastidious critic in matters of polite attention, or elegant taste, could have discovered a single opportunity, for pointing out the slightest relaxation in the exercise of that urbanity, which constitutes the vital principle of social enjoyment, or adding to the maguificence which was displayed

The greatest spirit and cheerfulness, animated the votaries of Terpsichore, till the period arrived for the display of fireworks, which, from the skill employed in the arrangements, surpassed any scene of the same discription we had before witnessed. The local advantages, which the ground to the northward of Parell presents, were in every possible manner, rendered subservient to the exhibition of splendour, that each individual work produced and the grand effect of *le tout ensemble*, which was picturesque in the highest degree. For the amusement of our up-country readers, we wish much to give a more particular account; but our time having been unexpectedly ingrossed, by calls of rather an imperative, nature, and possessing no Joshua-like command of Sol, we are forced to keep within narrow bounds, and close this luminous scene, with the singular appearance of a stupendous parabolic arch, formed by streams of fire from two rocket batteries, which met at an apex of about five or six hundred feet altitude.

When darkness resumed here reign over the spot, which had blazed as far as the horizon with vivid circles, flashes, and jets of variegated flame; the company retired under an awning of three colours, which, might have caused a French Minister to turn pale, but English blood being under no such influence, an elegant supper lost none of its enjoyments from the triple hue of the cloth which overhung it.

In our columns of European intelligence will be found, two interesting morsels of domestic policy, as at present established by two of the most enlightened and civilized nations, that ever displayed in pompous volumes and still more pompous lectures the powers of the human mind, in the cultivation of human happiness.

The subject of one is a report of commitments under the vagrant acts in England. The other reports the acts of a vagrant in France, by which a minister was near committing himself.

They are but small specimens, yet highly characteristic. Not like specimens of ores requiring the labour of analysis to discover the real nature and value, but more resembling metal well wrought in perfect links, showing at a single glance, the weight and quality of the chains to which they belong, and the misery of those who are doomed to wear them.

We have heard much of the superlative advantages emanating from the union of church and state; and from the abstract theory, much might be expected.—The mildest of governments plan'd, by the wisdom of ages, and built on the best of all possible foundations, united with a religious establishment of the purest principles, professing charity, mercy, and benevolence; an inherent love for the poor and dejected, and a contempt for worldly riches and aggrandizement; presents to the mind a degree of perfection, which, admits of no improvement, and a prospect of every thing that could promote the happiness, or meliorate the sufferings of mankind.

With all the advantages of national economy being reduced to scientific rules unknown to our progenitors, a long period of uninterrupted peace to mature the deliberations of legislative councils, and its numerous blessings to invigorate the executive authority, what have been the efforts of this government, and what the results?

With regard to the liberties of the people, which in the mind of an Englishman is paramount to all other considerations, has not every exertion been made to increase the preponderating influence of riches, and contract the legal rights of those who move in the humbler spheres of life. To draw a clear and decided line between the privileges of affluence and those of poverty; forming the people into two distinct classes in the eye of the law, *patricians* and *plebeians*, not by distinction of birth, or honours, but wealth and poverty?—Let the report speak for itself, and every man judge for *himself*——One thousand and sixty persons were in *one* county actually imprison'd and punished with hard labour, for no other reason than, being destitute of lodgings!!!—

What avails it that poverty is neither forbidden in the decalogue, or denounced by the most extended refinements in the laws of morality, but held by the gospel to be one recommendation to heaven, when the laws stamp it as a crime, and delivers the wretched victim of misfortune, into the hands of a purse-proud tyrant, who, viewing the needy as loathsome reptiles, inflicts punishment and disgrace, under no other control than his own tender feelings and a mind emulating that of Staberius.

Quoad vixit, credidit ingens.
Pauperiem vitium, & cavit mihil acrius; &c.

The motives for such cruelty and oppression, we are not sufficiently versed in modern politics to discover. Is it that the stigma attached to punishment, renders these unhappy beings more eligible candidates for employment, when they are again suffered to range at large, or is it the humane intention of the legislature, to give them all the benefit of contrast, and render the felicity of a future life more exquisite by embittering the present?

The editor of the paper from which we quote, expresses some anxiety at the effect this report of human suffering may have on the opinions of foreigners; but let him be of good cheer, this is easily obviated; give but a hint to the secretary of state, to lock up the report as safe and secretly as the people. The ministers need not be over squeamish on this point. If the nation is tame enough to read such a document without indignation, it will easily forgive the concealment of transactions they have not the spirit openly to disapprove—Then, so far from the national character suffering in the opinion of a foreigner, he could have no opportunity of spying the nakedness of the land, or rather of the people. All the unfortunate-being shut up from public view, nothing but prosperity would smile around him. Men, hounds, sheep and bullocks, pampered alike; houses without a tile displaced or a window patched; a goodly show of broad-

cloths, silks, satins and damask table cloths &c; with luxuries from every climate, for the manufacturing of bile, or bloating the human carcase into civic consequence and magisterial dignity. Struck with such an uninterrupted scene of opulence, he would exclaim. "This is all the offspring of liberty, where is there a nation to compare with England?"—"Presque tous les hommes sont bien vêtus, presque aucune cabane n'est en décadence, les animaux eux-mêmes ont quelque chose de paisible et de prospère, comme s'il y avoit des droits aussi pour eux dans ce grand édifice de l'order social."—"Les Anglois semòntrèrent amis de la libertè du monde" ! ! !

The conduct attributed to the Court of France, however base and contemptible, is not destitute of a motive. An innocent man was to have been sacrificed, to accomplish some state intrigue for the support of a minister; a victim was marked out and agents of satanic breed employed to work his destruction; but the scheme however artfully planned, was rendered completely abortive for want of evidence, though, no more was required than a ribbon of particular colours.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. R. Martin, 16th Reg.
Lieut. A Hand, 2d Grs.
Lieut. & Adj. C. M Enni, 21st Regt.
Asst. Surg. Thos. Robson, 2d Extra Bat.
Capt. R. Stamper, Sub Asst. Commissary Gen.
Lieut. Chs. Denton, 2d Regt.
Lieut. Kennett, 21st Regt.
Lieut. J. Y. Leslie, H. Brigade.
Capt. W. Wilkins, 1st Lt. Cy.
Cornet H. Hamilton, 1st Lt. Cy.
Lieut. P. W. Byrle, Madras Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. James Boyd, M. Establishment.
Surgeon D. C. Bell, 18th Regt.
Lieut. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th Regt.
Lieut. Willoughby, Regt of Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 21st. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syrang, from Surat.—22d. Ship James Scott, W. G. Thomas, Commander, from China 31st Jan. Cochin 23d March.—Do. Schooner Loory, Hajee Mahomed, Nacqudah, from Cochin.

Passengers per James Scott.—Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Pruen, Miss Pruen.

DEPARTURES.—April 22d. Ship Gloucester, Richd. Codling, Commander, to West Coast of Sumatra.—Do. Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. da Silva, Commander, to Demaun.—23d. Schooner Fly, G. F. Andrew, Commander, to Mandavie.—Do. Ship King George the Fourth, Samuel Gover, Commander, to Mandavie.—24th. Brig Jamesina, Alex. Grant, Commander, to Cutch.—Do. Ship Kusrovie, J. A Edwin, Commander, to Cutch.—Do. Ship Shah Byramgore, John Crockett, Commander, to China.—25th, Portuguese Ship Angelica, A. F. da Silva, Commander, to Demaun.—Do. Brig Nassery, Cassim Mahomed Nacqudah, to West Coast of Sumatra.—25th, Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander, to Mandavie.—Do. The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Mermaid, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commander, to Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS BY GLOUCESTER.—Mr. R. B. Heukman.

DITTO SCHOONER FLY.—Lt. P. Lucin, one Officer and Detachment of 16th, Regt. consisting of 52 fighting N. I. Men and 39 followers.

DITTO KING GEORGE THE FOURTH:—16th and the Detail of the 21st.

DITTO BRIG JAMESINA.—Troops.

DITTO KUSROVIE.—Troops.

DITTO SHAH BYRAMGORE.—Mrs. Crokel.

DITTO CORNWALLIS.—Mrs. Pottinger, Capt. Pottinger, Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Whitaker, Ensign Stewart, Lieut. Jameson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—England for London.
Regalia for Do.
Ann, for China.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Hamoody, for Pinang and En. Islands.
Caderbux for ditto.
Brig Ariel for Malabar Coast.
Portuguese.—Conde de Rio Pardo, for Macao.
Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.
Kallely, for Pinang and E. I.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 30th, Ship Hibernia, Robert Gillies, from Arracan 13th March, Ship Portsea W. Sheppard, from London 20th September, Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope; and the Portuguese Brig Dourado, Mr. F. Carvalho, from Rio de Janeiro 12th Dec.—31. Ship Pascoa. H. Cathre, from China 21st. January, Manilla 9th February, Singapore 1st and Penang 14th March.—having on board Despatches for the Right Honorable the Governor General from the King of Siam, via Singapore and Penang.—April 1. Ship John Adam, Charles Robertson, from Bombay 27th February and Madras 26th March.—April 3. Ship Sophia, James Barclay, from London 13th September, St. Jago, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 27th March; and Ditto Charles Forbes, Thomas Bryden, from Rangoon 16th March.—April 4. Arab Brig Futta Salem, (off Calcutta.) Mahomed, from Cochinga 28th March.

PASSENGERS PER HIBERNIA, FROM ARRACAN.—Lieut. Colonel Kelly, H. M. 54th Regiment; Mr. Greenwood, Pilot Service, and Mr. Dugdale, Flotilla Service.

PER PORTSEA, FROM LONDON.—Mrs. Colonel Wharton; Mrs. Wharton; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Mathews; Miss Scott; Miss Maria Scott; Miss Clark; Miss Julia Clark; Miss Emma Louis, Miss Ann Smith; Lieut. Blumenhorst, H. M. 33d Regiment; Messrs. E Buckle. W Dyke. H. Tucker, and T. Caddy, Cadets; Mr. W Edmonstone. Writer; Rev. S. N. Stevens, Chaplain; Mr. Bird, Barrister; Mr. Mathias H M. 44th Regiment; Messrs. Wharton, T. Durand, and T. Bird, free Merchants; Mr. Stewart, Free Mariner, CHARTER PARTY PASSENGERS: Mr. John Metcalf; Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Ellen Young; Mrs. C Mentor.

FROM MADRAS.—Mr. H. Savard, H M. 54th Regt.

PER PASCOA, FROM CHINA:—Mrs. John Templeton, Merchant; and Mr. J. Dorrett, Country Service.

FROM SINGAPORE.—Captain J. Waddle, Country Service.

FROM PENANG.—Four Misses Cox and J. Pointon.

PER SOPHIA FROM LONDON:—Mrs. Bird; Miss Bird: Miss Budd: Miss F. A. Brown; Lieutenant R. S. B. Morland, B. Establishment; Mr. Arthur Lee, Cadet; Mr. J. Bumstead, Free Mariner, Mr. Whittington, Free Merchant, Mr. Warren, and Mrs. Bird

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. Joseph Ferris.

FROM MADRAS.—Mrs. Cleghorn; Madame Fondblair and four Children; Mrs. Souter and three Children; Miss Paley; Miss Panett; Mr. Dean and two Children;—Holland, Esq; Mr. Thomas; and Mr. Girtin.

PER CHARLES FORBES, FROM RANGOON;—Lieutenant Malim. H. M. 13th Regiment; Lieutenant Swayne, H. M. 44th Regiment; Mr. G. Wilson, Apothecary; Mr. King, Commanding Gun Boats; Mr. Thomas Cook, Gunner of the Ship LORD LYNDOCK; Forty two Europeans and sixty Natives. Invalids; and one Prisoner.

DEPARTURES.—March 28th, Ship Albion, W. Swainson, for Liverpool, to complete her cargo at Diamond Harbour.—30. Brig NIMROD, J. Strom, for Rangoon.—April 3. Brig RESOURCE, Thomas Ross, for Penang and Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 8th, Ship Dorice Carmolier, Captain J. Hunter, from Trincomalie 26th March and Penban 5th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 3d, French Brig Malyacka, Captain P. Layce, for Poudicherry and Bourbon—Do. Ship Mahomed, Nacoda Cassim Saib, for Calcutta.—4th, Ship David Clarke, Captain P. Falconer, for Rangoon.—Do. Ship Saundary, Captain Reid, for Rangoon.—6th, Ship Lord Amherst, Captain Lucas, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Volunteer, Captain W. J. Crawley, for Rangoon.—7th, Schooner Alert, J. G. Kayser, for Calcutta.—10th, Ship La Belle Alliance. Captain Wm. Rolfe, for Bencoolen and Penang.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 16th March, at Bushire, Johanness Lazar Esq. C. C. to Miss Varia Stephenouss the 2d Daughter of the late M. Stephenouss Esq. of Shiraz.

Do. at do. J. Gregorey Esq. to Miss Mury Stephens.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 26th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Henry Lushington, Esq of the Civil Service, to Eliza Louisa eldest Daughter of William Trower, Esq.—At Berhampore, at the House of Mr. Patrick Moran, on the 27th March, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Mr. James Chesterman, Indigo Planter, Purnea, to Miss Eleanor Anne Chopin, second Daughter of Mr. John Francis Chopin, late of Calcutta.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, William Monckton, Esq of the Civil Service, to Ellen, third Daughter of Colonel G. Richards.—At Dum-Dum, on the 30th March, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Lieutenant Twamlow, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss A. M. H. D'Oyly, second Daughter of the late Edward D'Oyly, Esq. of Sion Hill, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.—At Dinapore, on the 25th March, the Lady of Lieutenant George Warren, of the 1st European Regiment of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on the 26th March, the Lady of J. W. Carroll, Esq. M. D. of a Son.—At No. 4, Loudown place, Calcutta, on the 27th March, the Lady of Captain Alexander Gordon, of a Son.—At Bauleah, on the morning of the 28th March, the Lady of R. B. Berney, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the 30th March, Miss E. Alexander, aged 4 years and 6 months, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Alexander of the Government Custom House at that Station.—At Fort William, on the evening of the 28th March, Edward Murphy, youngest son of conductor B. Murphy, aged 10 months and 3 days.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st April, at the house of G. P. Bagram, Esq. William, second son of Arratoon Constantine, Esq of Bushire, aged 8 years, 5 months and 13 days.—At Purnea, on the 26th March, in the 35th year of her age, Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Jeremiah Aubert.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 4th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. ROY, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Mrs. Catherine Hattersley.—

BIRTHS.—At Mangalore on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Edgar, 50th Regiment of a Son.—At Royapooram, on Saturday the 2d April, Mrs. J. A. Hichen, of a Son.

DEATHS—At Masulipatam, on the 26th March, Captain Charles Forbes of the 2d European Regiment.—At Trichinopoly, on the 27th March, John Hazle, Arrack Godown Serjeant at that station aged 47 years.—On the 2d April Mrs. Ann Lloyd, the wife of Mr. John Lloyd, Examiner in the office of the Board of Revenue, aged 40 years and 8 months.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.		CALCUTTA, 5TH, APRIL 1825.	SELL.
33	8	Remittable.....Loan,	33 0
8	0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 per Ct. do.	7 4
5	12	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	5 4
3	12	From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued of do.	3 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . 5 6 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . 4 0 " ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ... 4 8 " ——
Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4 " ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1	10½	On London at 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee . . .	1 11½
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.	92 0 a 93 0.
		Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
		Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.	
		Bank Shares, Premium 3500 to 5550 per	

A Report has been prevalent for these last two days, that Arracan has been taken and the JOHN BULL of this morning mentions, that a letter has been received in town from Chittagong of date the 3d instant, stating that letters had been received there from *Ramoo* mentioning its capture. The last letter we received was written from General Morrison's Division at the distance of *seven* miles from Arracan and we therefore think it extremely probable that the intelligence may be true, for even with the large force which the enemy are stated to have drawn together for the defence of the place, it is very improbable that should be able to stand against the superior skill and discipline of their invaders.

The Scotsman, April 2.

Letters from Rangoon have arrived per the *Charles Forbes*, which left the Pilot on the 18th, giving some additional interesting intelligence of the progress of the Army. Sir Archibald CAMPBELL was still at Surawah on the 11th, eight days march from Prome: he had advanced thus far without firing a shot; and was feeling the want of supplies, which however were daily expected from Rangoon. Brigadier General COTTON after the capture of Yang-you-chu, proceeded to Donebew, and on the 7th attacked that place with 200 men of the 89th, (what other troops were engaged we do not know) and took the first Stockade. He then attacked the second, but was unccessful, and obliged to retire, [evacuating the Stockade he had before taken] and to embark his men in the boats. He dropped down four miles below, and forwarded a despatch to Brigadier McCREAGH, stating that he must wait for the reinforcements under him. Our loss was great—Captains Rose and Cannon of the 89th killed, and three wounded, 110 men killed and wounded. The Bundoolah is said to have 14,000 men in the works, and 3000 in war boats. Major SALE had taken Bassein---the Burmese having burnt the town to the ground: but it is feared he cannot get on so rapidly as he expected, for want of means. The 45th King's from Ceylon was entering the river as the *Charles Forbes* came out; and Bridgadier McCREAGH was expected to move from Rangoon immediately to reinforce Brigadier General COTTON, the Bullocks and carriages, for which he was waiting impatiently, having arrived. He takes with him the Royals and two Native Regiments. The High Priest of the Dagon Pagoda had come into Rangoon on the 13th, with all his followers, and the town is now as thickly inhabited as ever, the people still crowding in from the country with supplies.

We issued the above information yesterday, as an Extra, and had not time to observe that the difficulty of obtaining correct intelligence, in a country like that under the Burmah Rule, particularly in the neighbourhood of a stockaded force under the Bundoola, who, we believe, is all but the Dictator of the Empire at present, is so great—that it is not at all surprizing to find so small a force as that under Brigadier General Cotton receiving a check. The prompt arrival of Brigadier McCreagh will, we do not doubt, very soon enable General Cotton to make good his attack on Donebew.

Postscript.---We were incorrect, we find, in stating that Sir A. Campbell had not reached Sarawah until the 11th ultimo. He was there on the 4th ultimo, and expected to be in Prome in eight or ten days. The discomfiture at Donebew will probably delay him, as he may retrograde a little to chastise the Bundoola. Brigadier McCreagh's reinforcement was to follow, and join Sir Archibald's column, not Brigadier General Cotton's, and was to march by land.

Out at sea, the *Charles Forbes* passed a Frigate bearing away for Rangoon, supposed to be the *Liffey* but more probably the *Tees*.

John Bull, April 4.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE IN 1824.

In accordance with our promise we now lay before our Readers a sketch of the progress of the Settlement during the last year under the heads of Trade, Population and Buildings.

To begin with the trade, the total tonnage of all descriptions which cleared out from this port in 1824 amounted to 1552, of which 249 were square rigged vessels, and 1303 native craft. The square rigged vessels exceeded those of the previous year by 41, and the native Vessels fell short by 109, the deficiency in the latter instance being chiefly occasioned by the exclusion in the returns of the present year of vessels importing live stock and provisions only.

In 1824 the departures for various Ports of Western India amounted to 51 exceeding those of 1823 by 4. The European departures for China were 51---the native Junks 8---an excess beyond 1823 in the one case of 3, and in the other of 2. The departures for Manilla in 1823 were only 4. In 1824 they amounted to 14. The European departure for Siam in 1823 amounted to 3 vessels. In 1824 to double that number. The Siamese Junks of 1824 amounted to 44; an excess of 10 over the previous year. The Junks of Cochin China and Camboja, 26 in number, fall short of those of the year before one. The trade of Singapore with Java is the only one which can be said to have sustained a decided decline, and this no doubt from the obvious case of the restraints imposed by the Netherland Govt. In 1823 there cleared out for Java 29 square rigged vessels and 53 Junks or Prahus; but in 1824 only 22 of the former and 3 of the latter. In the mean while the trade of the independant native Ports has greatly encreased---that of Celebes for example having risen from 51 to 80 Prahus---that of Sumatra from 180 to 221, and that of Borneo from 65 to 119,

With respect to the European trade, we had in 1823 two direct arrivals and nine departures which had encreased in the last year to 10 arrivals and 12 departures.

The value of the Exports from Singapore in 1824 was Spanish Dollars 6,604,601 and of the Imports 6,914,536, the first exceeding 1823 by 1,643,488. Spanish Drs. and the second by 1,268,031. The increase in the quantity of goods imported and exported, however, is much greater, than what is implied by these values, in consequence of the great fall of prices in almost every article of both. This may be explained by one or two examples. In 1823 pepper was from 10 to 11 Dollars the picul, and opium near 2000. In the past year the first has not exceeded 8 Drs. nor the second gone beyond 11 or 1200.

We proceed to offer a few remarks on some of the staple articles of trade. The imports of Benzoin in 1823 were 729 piculs—in 1824, 2862 piculs---Those of Coffee in 1823 were 2358 piculs ---in 1824 5536 piculs---Those of pepper in 1823 were 28,303 piculs---in 1824 nearly the same--Those of rice in 1823 amounted to 78195 piculs---in 1824 to 109,201. piculs,---Those of sugar in 1823 were 14,315 piculs--- in 1824 33,350---and those of tin in 1823 were 11,408---piculs---in 1824 14,320. The importation of European piece goods in 1823 were 2737 cases---in 1824 there were 3131 cases---14 bales and 15 corges.---Those of India piece goods in the first mentioned year amounted to 2681 bales. but in 1824 only to 1419 bales, exhibiting an extraordinary diminution in the branch of trade as might he expected from the encreased taste for the fabrics of Europe. The trade in Bugis piece goods has sustained proportional increase, having amounted in 1823 to 2997 corges, but in 1824 to 4760, of which upwards of 3000 corges have been exported. This is what had been predicted. An extraordinary increase in the importation of woolens took place in 1824, this article having increased according to the official returns from 98 bales and 56 cases to 485 Bales. The importation of iron has fallen off from 18,376 piculs to 9432. The exportation, however shews a different result, having increased from 6864 to 10,672. In another material article gold bullion there has been a deficit both in the Export and Import of 1824, the exports of 1823 having amounted to 540 pounds and those of the present year only to 262. The most remarkable augmentation of all has taken place in the opium trade. In 1823 there were imported 609 chests and exported 463. Last year the importations were 1203 chests and the exportations 966, of which 408 were ascertained to have been taken off by native traders only. We may conclude this list with the article of spices of which the exportation in 1823 was 443, 955 Sp. Drs. but in 1824 had increased to 697, 483. In looking over the returns of the past year we are gratified to remark the presence of several new articles, and of others which deserve to be considered as such from the very important increase in their amounts. These articles are mother of pearl shells---spelter---sage---gun-powder, and fire-arms. Before concluding this statement, it is proper that we should notice that the data from which it is drawn are the official returns of the years 1823-4, for which we are indebted to the liberality of the Master Attendant, and that we have no where referred to a statement of the trade of 1823 drawn from different materials and submitted by us in our number of the 16th of September last. Instead of these returns exhibiting an exaggerated picture of the trade of the place they contain internal evidence of underrating it, an error which arises principally out of the timidity of the native traders as may be shewn by a few examples. The import of opium all returned by the European Merchant and in which error is improbable is 1203 chests, but the exports chiefly returned by natives only 966. The import of tortoise shell all returned by natives amounts only to 58 piculs, but the export returns all made by Europeans to less than 129 piculs and 54 catties. The import of tin all reported by natives amounts only to 14380 piculs, but the exports to 17437. The stocks of the previous year on hand will not account for these differences.

The perusal of these details and an advertence to the extent of the British trade in the Straits of Malacca previous to the Establishment of Singapore will shew in a most satisfactory manner the amount of the commercial advantage which results from the possession of this settlement. In the year 1819 the same in which Singapore was established and before it was possible it could have produced any detrimental effects upon the local interests of the sister settlement the following authentic statement was given of the trade of P. W. Island, then the only British possession in the Straits. The total exports were Sp. Drs. 2,662,558, of which Sp. Drs. 569,052 consisted of Straits and other Malayan produce; Sp. Drs. 645.540 of opium, Sp. Drs. 985,077 of piece Goods and other articles of Western India and Sp. Drs. 230,133 of the manufactures and produce of China & Siam. The most remarkable part of the statement is that which concerns British and other European Goods. The value of these of all sorts and descriptions was Sp. Drs. 136,693 something less than one 7th part of the present Exports of Eurepean articles from Singapore alone!! Now as it is asserted and with every appearance of probability that the trade of P. W. Island has not fallen off but even considerably encreased since 1819, it follows that the national trade carried on in the straits of Malacca has been since increased by at least the whole amount of the trade of Singapore, and that in consequence instead of amounting to Sp. Drs. 2,662,558 it actually amounts to Sp. Drs. 9,267,159 or to above two millions sterling, having thus in the period of five years been augmented by near two hundred and fifty per cent.

The whole *population* of Singapore accordi to a census concluded on the 30th of Dec. 18 amounted to 12,219 according to the follow statement:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans.	60	24	84
Native Christians.	89	43	132
Armenians.	8	1	9
Arabs.	10	"	10
Natives of the Deccan.	687	3	690
Natives of Hindoostan.	196	30	226
Malays.	2791	2339	5130
Bugis.	1190	514	1704
Javanese.	28	10	38
Chinese.	3561	267	3828
Total.	8620	3231	11851

When to this number is added the Military and their followers 368 persons, we have the whole population already given. If we add to it a floating population of 2500 throughout the year as in the census for 1823 then we have a total population of 14,719 being an increase of 1140 within the year, chiefly from emigration. In this period the European Settlers have increased by 10---the native Christians by 58---the Deckannees, principally natives of the Coromandel coast, by 300---he Malays and Javanese by 1366. and the Chinese by 511. The Bugis population on the other hand has suffered a decrease of 147 in consequence of the departure of one Chief and his followers to the Dutch Settlement of Riho at the pressing invitation of the Netherland authorities. The natives of Bengal have also decreased in numbers to the amount of 140, and so have the Military and their followers the number of 28.

The population now enumerated is distributed as follows. The central part of the Settlement containing the dwellings of the European residents contains 663 Inhabitants only. the portion lying to the S. West side contains 4296 Inhabitants, of whom no less than 2619 are Chinese. The native Town contains a population of 3063---of whom 2332 are natives of the Indian islands. The Establishment formed within the last two years in the new Harbour or Straits formed between Singapore and the cluster of islets to the westward of it contains 1600 Inhabitants---of whom 1583 are Malays. A population of 2215 is scattered over the interior of the island in gardens and plantations to the depth of 3 and even 4 miles from the sea side.

The occupations of the different classes of society may be shortly adverted to. An unusual proportion is employed in wholesale and retail trade. The Principal artificers are---house Carpenters---Blacksmiths and Bricklayers, of the greater number Chinese Porters and day laborers consist of Chinese & Malays, and Boatmen almost exclusively natives of the Coromandel coast and fishermen a numerous class of Malays, and the description of sea faring Chinese called *Ahia*. The number of persons employed in agriculture is above 1000. of whom near a third are Chinese, the remainder being Malays and Bugis.

The most singular feature of the population now enumerated is the great disproportion of the sexes. In no class do the number of women equal that of the men. In the Bugis for example they are not one half; and in the Chinese the most effective part of the native pupulation, they are only as 1 to 13. From the small number of women and children into the population of Singapore and the neccessarily large proportion of Male adults, it follows as a matter of course that it is greatly more efficient than its numerical amount would seem to indicate, and that it is in truth virtually equal to an ordinary population not of 1185, but reckoning upon an equality of the sexes, of double the male population or 17240 or including the floating population, 19,340. The efficiency of this Population would be still more highly rated if the unusual proportion of Chinese to the rest of the inhabitants were considered, since the labour, industry, and capacity at every Chinese is at least equal to that of any other two Asiatic inhabitants, as we have elsewhere demonstrated. The Chinese of Singapore constitute about one third part of the whole population, whereas even Penang where they are proportionally more numerous than in any other European Establishment, it scarcely constitutes one 6th part of the Inhabitants, and in Java certainly not the one hundredth.

It remains to offer some account of the architectaral improvements which have taken place in the course of the year. It is in this respect that the most sensible & obvious change has taken place; a change indeed which has given a new spect to the whole features of the settlement. The Houses are naturally divided into the four following classes. No. 1---Substantial houses of brick and stone throughout, with tiled roofs, 2--Substantial houses of wood with stone foundation and tiled roofs, 3---Wooden houses with thatched roofs, & 4---Native huts. The first are the property of the English and Chinese Settlers---the second and third generally of the Chinese, and the fourth commonly of the Malays, Chuliah, and Bengalese. In Dec. 1823 the number of each class was as follows---the first class 46---the second class 9—the third class 200 and the fourth class 350.--- In Dec. 1824 they had encreased thus---the first class 112---the second class 108--- the third class 314 and the fourth class 375. The whole number of dwellings in 1823 was 686, and in 1824 911, an increase of 225 houses, which shews that the Settlement has been numerically augmented but nearly one third. But the valuable and substantial part of the houses has been numerically augmented nearly one third But the valuable and substantial part of the houses has been nearly trebled, and accordingly the whole value of the buildings which in 1823 was only 244105 Sp. Drs. was increased in 1124 to 509657 Sp. Drs. of which buildings of stone and mortar 404857 Sp. Drs. In the estimate now given to Govt. buildings of any descriptions are included nor any buildings beyond the limits of the town comprehending the habitation of a population of 3798 inhabitants.

Fustic.

A small quantity of a wood believed to be Dyers old Fustic has this season been imported from Siam, and on being tried with the muriate of tin is found to produce a bright yellow not thrown down by acids. The wood which we have seen is in large billets, and has been long known to the Siamese and Chinese as a dye stuff under the name of *Kaleh*, as well as to the Malays who call it *Kadarang*. It appears to be a production of Ligore, the most Southerly province of the Siamese Empire. The old fustic of the Dyers is a production of the parellel latitudes in the West Indies, and is a species of mulberry the *Morus Tinctoria* of Linneus. It has been long and extensively used in Europe for dying, being we believe the only substance capable of giving fixed yellows and greens. The wood which we have described costs in Siam less than Sapan Wood, and in the London market may be quoted very steadily of late years a from £ 10 to £ 12. That of Cuba is the best and that of Brazil the worst. Should the Siamese wood which we presume to be fustic be found on proper trial to be rich in colouring matter and possess the other qualities of the true fustic, it may become an important addition to the Exports of this Settlement.

Shipwrecks of the Amboyna and Grab Lakasa.

Capt. Waddell, of the Brig Amboyna, the Shipwreck of which Vessel on the Island of Hai-nan was notified in a former number, arrived here on the 28th Ult. with his Crew in a Chinese Junk freighted by him for the purpose of conveying him hither, Capt. Waddell left Hai-nan on the 18th of January, having been detained there two months and a half. Upon the whole the treatment received by him and his Crew was very good. During the confusion of the wreck indeed the Chinese plundered every thing they could lay their hands upon, but after this they touched nothing, and Capt. Waddell has even been able to bring away a small part of the Amboyna cargo. By a letter from Capt. Bemming of the Grab Lakasa of Bombay, respecting the safety of which, we expressed apprehensions some time ago we learn that, that vessel was Shipwrecked on the coast of Hai-nan during the same gale of wind in which the Amboyna was lost on the 3d of Nov. A few of the Lascars belonging to the Lakasa were drowned in landing. A considerable quantity of her cotton and Opium appears to have been saved.

CHINA.

Extract from a price Current dated *Canton 10th January* 1825.

Alum	Sp. Dols.	3 per picul	
Bees Wax.	" "	31	32 do. scarce
Birds nest 1st sort	" "	34	per Catty.
Cloves	" "	95 to	100
Opium Patna	" "	1409	1450 p. pic. chest.
Benares.	" "		None
Malwa	" "	780 to 800	declining.
Turkey	" "	780 to 800	p. picul.
Pepper	" "	9 to	9¼ do.
Tin Banca	" "	25½	do.

SIAM.

Two Junks have arrived since our last from Bangkok, but having made very long passages, they bring us no news. The British conquests on the coast of Tannassarim appear to have been perfectly well known at the Siamese Capital prior to their departure. The following are the particulars of the cargo of one of these vessels.

Sugar 1160 piculs		Drs. 6600
Rice ordinary market	1400	1750
Rice do. white	600 pics	1050
Salt	800 pics	800
Cocoanut Oil	120 do.	600
Cast Iron pots	No. 2100	1470
Pepper	50 Pics	400
Tea	18 boxes 20 Catties each	70
Hydes	No. 130	132
	Total Sp. Drs.	12872

Palembang.

By the last accounts from this place received by a prahu which arrived a few days ago, the Country is represented as in a very general state of insurrection.---all trade at an end, and the Netherland authorities cooped up, and confined to the Garrison.

Singapore Chronicle, Feb. 3.

EUROPE.

From The Times, Nov. 26th

The Report of Commitments under the Vagrant Laws would be a fearful document to place in the hands of a foreigner, in so far as it might affect his conclusions upon two important points —viz. the humanity of our magistrates, and the morals of the English people. It is impossible to glance, though ever so hastily, at the crowded pages of these returns, without perceiving the wondrous extent and diversity of human actions, which may be classed as criminal or otherwise, according to the will of the worshipful person who decides upon them. If certainty be a characteristic excellence of British law, the excellence of the vagrant law undoubtedly is not owing to any such old-fashioned attribute. Enormous is the discretionary power which it lodges with each Justice of the Peace, and *liberal*, to say the least of it, is the use which he seems to make of that discretion. We profess not by any means to impugn the wisdom or the lenity of

Parliament in leaving so much to the accidental character of those who sit as judges upon their own immediate neighbours. It is, perhaps, to be hardly questioned, that as offences are more minute, they become less capable of accurate definition; but this only makes the misfortune greater, because it then follows, from the nature of things, that the higher Judges of the country, whose competence of knowledge and whose stake of reputation are such as to qualify them for a sagacious discernment of right, and for a temperate exercise of power,---that such men may have their hands most rigorously tied up, while the lower tribunals *must* be vested with a looser and more elastic authority,---that the rich, who betake themselves to the King's Courts, and whose place in society forms a joint safeguard with their wealth against the possible oppressions of the Judges, are still further fortified by the superior perfection of that department of our jurisprudence to which they are chiefly amenable; while the labouring man or the wanderer, whose destitution renders him more helpless to resist the abuse of power, exposes him also to a species of power in itself more liable to abuse.

The returns from the several counties and minor jurisdictions are copious, with regard to the names and general classes, as well of the culprits as of their imputed crimes: the great defect is in the obscurity thrown round the magistrates, none of whose names have been suffered on this occasion to transpire. Then, as to the nature of the offences themselves—one individual is committed for being a Gipsy—a second for *pretending* to be a Gipsy! Under what statute, or on what principle, is such a personation to be punished? Hundreds are committed for sleeping in outhouses—is it criminal to have no better place of refuge? Some for "wandering abroad as minstrels." Is music of necessity a just provocation to the magistrate? *Thousands* are sent to prison for "lodging in the open air!" In the single county of Kent, the report of which we have opened by mere accident, 1,061 poor creatures are made prisoners, and set to labour in the House of Correction, for no offence apparent on the face of this public voucher, but that of "not knowing where to lay their heads." Now, we are not unreasonable in submitting, that for the character of the country with foreign nations, some special circumstance ought to be added, to justify a committal to prison, for that which bears upon the front of it misfortune and misery, but no shadow of guilt. There are, unhappily, cases enough in these returns which require no such explanation. An unwillingness to work for his own support, or that of his family, is a frequent cause assigned for the imprisonment of the English labourer—and a just one. If the corruption of the poor-law system has been such as to lower the feeling of the working classes, and to make them consider the question of self or parochial maintenance not as one of pride or scandal, but simply under the aspect of profit or loss, there seems nothing left but to treat the fallen spirit as we find it, and to stimulate by chastisement those who are not susceptible of shame. A dreadful feature in the Report is the extraordinary number of married men committed for *running away from their families*, and leaving them to starve, or to sponge upon their neighbours for subsistance. This is deplorable, from the utter absence which it seems to indicate of those natural affections which raise man above the brutes, and the want of which, when it spreads amongst a people, must lead to the lowest and most heartless degradation. We can imagine instances where an indifferent labourer may excuse his flight from home by the belief that in his absence the parish will do for the wife and children more than he could effect for them by his proper industry: but such exceptions must be very rare, and quite insufficient to wipe from our conviction the stain which a practice, so frequent as well as wicked, must be acknowledged to cast upon the morals of the lower orders in this country.

ANECDOTE.—The husband of the celebrated Madame Geoffrin was as remarkable for his dulness as she was for her wit. A wag sent him several times the first volume of the *Travels of Father Labat*. The worthy man always read the book over again, without discovering the trick. "How do you like these Travels, Sir?"—"They are very interesting, but I think the author is somewhat given to repetition." He read the Dictionary of Bayle with great attention, following the line with his finger across the double columns. "What an excellent work," he said, "if it were only rather less abstruse." Notwithstanding his deplorable deficiency, he was permitted to sit at table, upon condition that he never attempted to join in the conversation. A foreigner, who was a constant visiter at Madame Geoffrin's, one day not seeing the dumb Monsieur in his place at table as usual, inquired after him. "What have you done with the poor man whom I always used to see here, and who never spoke a word?—"Oh, that was my husband; he is dead!"

The Times, Nov. 26th

ON THE POLICY AND INFLUENCE OF THE MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

For the last ten years, whenever our Ministers have had to contend against an opposition which appear to them formidable they have had the art of bringing about some event calculated either to shut the mouth of their adversaries, or to fix the attention of the public upon objects foreign to their administration. They have usually begun by accusing the Opposition of entertaining fatal designs against the Government; and when they have been persuaded that the calumnies propagated by the means of their journals had acquired sufficient consistence, the agents of the police have come forward with the discovery of some vast conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the Morarchy, formed by a small number of men, in an obscure rank of life, and without influence. In witnessing the violence with which the present Ministry has been attacked by the two oppositions we were surprised that the police had not recourse to its usual means. This surprise has not been of a long duration; but on the present occasion the attempt has been less dexterous than usual, and the Ministry will be unable to derive any advantage from it, either in suspending individual liberty, or destroying what remains to us of the freedom of the press.

On the 10th of September last, an individual, declaring himself commissioned by a respectable house at Havre, presented himself in the residence of a tradesman in the rue St. Denis, called Burtis, and ordered, in the name of this house, fifteen dozen of leather braces, *covered with tri-coloured ribands*. The tradesman, surprised at such a demand, hesitated about undertaking the making of them; but the pretended commissioner allayed his suspicions by presenting him with a letter signed by the chief of the house, which, according to his account, had given him the commission, and making him observe that these tri-coloured brace were intended for a rich merchant in the United States. This demand was made at the moment when M. de la Fayette arrived in America.

Burtis, after having copied into his books the letter of the house of Havre, and having taken the address of the pretended commisioner, ordered his workmen to prepare some dozens of braces, but resolved not to cover them with tri-coloured ribands, till upon a second demand made to him in writing in the presence of witnesses The commissioner presented himself a short time afterwards, evinced satisfaction at seeing the leather cut for his purpose, took pair of braces without ornament, as a specimen, ordered the ornament to be placed upon the rest, and promised to return for them in two or three days.

The tradesman was waiting for his return, when on the 29th of the same month, the birth-day of the Duke de Bordeaux, the very day on which the Ministers were obliged to abolish the censorship on the journals, he saw come into his shop, not his commissioner, but in his place, a peace-officer, or commissary of police, several agents of the police, and gendarmes. These officers desired all the rooms of the house to be opened for their inspection, and pursued theirs inquiries even into the most obscure recesses; believing, doubtless, that if they did not find the tri-coloured braces, they would at least find the ribands intended to cover them. But their search was fruitless: seeing their expectation disappointed, they mentioned the object of their visit, and even produced the pair of braces which the pretended commission-merchant had taken away as a specimen, and which he had taken care himself to cover with the tri-coloured riband before he delivered it to the police. The commissary of police drew up a *proces-verbal* of the inutility of his search, and retired along with his agents.

The tradesman Burtis no longer doubted that he had been a dupe of an agent of the police, but he had no means of proving it: for the individual who had introduced himself to him, and who said that he was called Aval, and that he lived with one named Drouin, No. 17, rue St. Louis, had given him a false name and a false address, and had come with a forged letter. After having made a useless search to discover him, and when it was least expected that he could be discovered. Burti saw him lately in the interior of the peristyle of the *Theatre Français*. He made all haste to take a ticket of admission in order to get at him, and to cause him to be arrested, but before he arrived, the individual who saw he was recognized, had disappeared. Burtis, who had seen him talk with a person employed about the theatre, went to inquire about the name, the quality, and the dwelling of this individual. He learned that this man was called Dub****, that he was attached to the police, and was under the orders of a superior agent named Ross****.

Burtis immediately addressed himself to the Prefect of Police, and pointed out to him the individual who had ordered the tri-coloured braces, and had subsequently denounced him. He demanded that this man should be prosecuted, either as an instigator to crime, as a person guilty of a calumnious denunciation, or as a forger, in consequence of having counterfeited the signature of a commercial house at Rouen. The Prefect answered that they would inflict upon this agent a severe punishment—dismissal. He in fact deserved it for his want of address; but he still retains his post on account of his devotion and zeal. His punishment has, therefore, been limited to a change of destination, and he has been placed in a situation where his person was not known.

This affair is now only ridiculous because Burtis distrusted the snares which had been laid for him; but if he had allowed himself to be entraped—if the agents of police had found with him the fifteen dozens of tri-coloured braces which had been ordered, what a triumph for them and the Ministers! We should have seen this brace-maker conducted with an imposing force through the streets of Paris, and thrown into a dungeon as the agent of a formidable secret society. The Prefect and the Director-General of the Police, after having sent the brace-maker with his tri-coloured braces before a criminal court, would have made the report to our Ministers and to those of the Holy Alliance: on the same day, the Ministers who had opposed the abolition of the censorship, and who had failed in their opposition, would have come into the presence of Charles X., having in their hands the proofs of their fatal predictions. The name of M. de la Fayette and of the American Government would have shone in the legal proceedings with the tri-coloured braces, for the accused would not have failed to repeat the information which he had received from the agent to house of Havre. The affair therefore, must have turned out admirably for

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

FROM THE LONDON MAG. FOR OCT.

MACADAMIZATION.

A Letter from BILLY O'ROURKE *to the Editor.*

Pavet arduam viam.
He paves *the high-way.*
(*Phelim O'Flinn, my Schoolmaster.*)

MR. What's-your-name.—I am a prince by descent and a pavior by profession. True, I am a foreigner and barbarian,—for I come from Ireland,—but there is blood in my veins which heretofore ran riot up and down the O'Rourkes and O'Shaughnessies. Milesius was my great-grandfather of the same generation was cousin by-the-button-hole to O'Connor, progenitor and propagator of the present great Roger O'Connor of Dangan Castle, who was found innocent of robbing the mail a few years ago, when the Orangemen were in want of a head to adorn William's lamp-post at the Anniversary of the Boyne Water. Thus, Mr. Thingumbob, you see though I do fillip the pavingstones with a three-man beetle, though I do peg a few pebbles every day into the scull of our old Mother Earth (*alma tellus*, as Phelin used to call her),—I really was born to a royal rattle. Excuse alliteration, Mr. Blank; I am not only a prince and a pavior, but a poet.* I broke half the panes in the province of Leinster scribbling amatory verses, epigrams, and epitaphs on Miss Kitty M'Fun, with a glazier's diamond that I stole from my uncle; I wrote all the best lines in the "Emerald Isle" (all the bad ones were written by Counsellor Phillips), and I gave Tom Moore more hints for Thomas Little's poems than either of this duet of gentlemen ever had the decency to thank me for. But this is all bother. What I want to say is this:—I don't like at all at all this new-fashioned out-of-the-way way of paving the streets with jackstones. Who ever saw a street covered with gun-flints by way of pavement? This is pretty wig-making! I suppose the next thing we'll do is to spread them with Turkey carpets that our old duchesses and debauchees may trundle along to the Parliament House and the Opera without shaking themselves to pieces a season too soon! O give me the sweet little pebblement of my own native city in Shamrockshire—Dublin! Major-Taylor*ization* against Macadamization any day!† where the *jingles* totter over the streets like boats on a river of paving stones!‡ Up and down! right and left! Hohenlo! toss'd hither and thither! from pebble to puddle! from gully to gutter!—Splish splash! there they go! while the *Rawney*§ leers through one of his dead-lights back at Mr. Paddy O'Phaeton, Paddy for lack of a lash applies his perpetual toe to Rawney's abutment, and the *lob* within sits on his knuckles to keep his breeches from wearing out the cushions that feel as if stuffed with potatoes!—That's something like jaunting; a man feels that he's getting the worth of his money. But to slidder over the arable like a Laplander in a sledge,—to have your streets as smooth and soaporiferous as a schoolboy's phyzzonomy,—Booh! I'd as soon tumble down Greenwich Hill with a feather-bed for my partner!

Will you lend me the loan of a page or so in your "truly excellent and widely-circulating" periodical, Mr. What-ever-your-name-is, to make this case properly public? Sure, I know you will!—Besides the beauty and gentility of pebblement which I have already noticed, I have two or three observations to make in its favour which I'd thank any Macadamite between this and himself to answer. I'll make him eat,—not a potatoe,—but a pavingstone if he doesn't confess himself knocked down by the arguments I've brought to silence him.

Firstly and foremost. I, and the rest of us, that is, all who live at present upon pavingstones, must now begin to starve with all possible alacrity upon nothing. Irishmen can't live like cameleopards* upon air, no more than Englishmen on potato and point. But if the streets are to be thrown *holus-bolus* into the hands of nobody but stonecrackers and levellers, what is to become of the professors of the noble Art of Paving,—me and the rest of us? Or does Mr. Macadam (the son of an original sinner!) think we'll dishonour the cloth by turning manufacturers of jack-stones and shovellers of shingles? Does he think (the sand-piper!) that gentlemen of the paving-profession will descend to get up on a little heap of pebbles and keep cracking there all day for his honour's advantage?—Och the gander! He knows a little less than nothing if he thinks to bamboozle us in this way!

Secondly and foremost. The nobility and gentry will be no such gainers after all by exploding the pebblement-system. We all know that every one is thought of exactly in proportion to the noise she or he makes in the world. Now if my lady this and my lord that, are to whistle through the city as softly as Mr. Macadam would make them, without kicking up a continual row in their carriages why they'll never be heard of! But they can never do the latter without the help of paving stones. When the Duchess of *Devilment's* barouche and four rattled down Regent-street pommelling the pebblement, and knocking fire from the flints, with her full-bottomed, flour pated, rosynosed, three-cocked-hat-covered coachman joggling from side to side of his box, and her silk-stocking'd, sleek-cheek'd, sly-eyed brace of livery-bumping and bobbing up and down on the foot-board as the vehicle chattered along; then indeed was the Duchess of *Devilment* something more in our eyes than a mother-ape in petticoats; then indeed was she heard and seen, though perhaps neither felt nor understood;—in short, she was *somebody*. But now, if the King himself were to sweep from Carlton House to the Crescent we should think him little better than a biped like one of ourselves!

Thirdly and foremost. I see nothing the Macadamites have brought with them in exchange for our paving-stones but dust in one hand and dirt in the other. If the new system of streetification goes on, London will shortly be nothing but a criss-cross of high-roads, and the houses will be worse than so many citizens' country boxes, built on the brink of the roadside, and enveloped like the Lord Chancellor's head in a wig-full of dust and confusion. In summer the street walkers and flaghoppers of every description and denomination will be covered from head to foot with surtouts *a la poudre*, and look like a population of millers just turned loose from the hopper-loft. In winter they will be over the boots in mud and slip-slop; they'll be as cleanly bespattered as if they had stood the brunt of Fleet-market in the pillory; they'll be taken by the pigeons, tailors, peripatetic caterwaulers, and all the other odd fish that frequent the house-tops, for nothing but gigantic gutter-snipes and magnified mud-larks!† And our rows of shoppery too! Why they'll be filled to the tip-top shelf with whirl-winds of powdered jackstones! ribbons and bobbins, laces and braces, caps & traps, petticoats and waistcoats, all their paraphernalia and strumpetry, tag-rag-merry-derry-periwig-and-hatband, will be dredged with ground-pepper dust! and the prentices within will be choaked extempore before they can whistle *Jack Robinson!*—'Twont do, Mr. Nobody! By the powders, it wont!

Lastly and foremost. We shall lose *all our old women!* Think of that Mr. Thingumbob! We shall lose our old women as fast as hops!—A friend of mine let me into this secret t'other day behind a pot of Whitbread. The blood of all our beggar women will be on Mr. Macadam's head, if he goes on with his pippin-squeezing system of streetification! He will be guilty of universal *aniseed!*‖ In a few years if the Macadamites should supplant the Paving-Board, we shall not be able to get an old women for love or money. Why?—I'll tell you. Wont they be sure to be run over wherever they are to be found crossing a crossing? When the coaches and cavalry travel on velvet,—when the rattle of a wheel or the tramp of a *quodrupid*‡ shall be drowned in the dust,—will any old woman but a witch be able to hear what's coming upon her? When the streets are so soft and smack-smooth that one may drive from No. any thing in any place, to St. Paul's, or to Westminster, in the tick of a death-watch, may not a blind beldame of any sex, age, or condition, be torn from the delights of this life and in a manner kicked into the middle of the next, without so much as "By your l-ave" or "Beg your pardon"? Or do we expect an old woman to run like a lampliphter when she sees the pole of a carriage within an inch of her beard? or to skip like a hen on a hot griddle when she feels a couple of coach-horses treading on her toes, and perhaps wipping off her wig like hay from a pitch-fork? Even with all the "notes of preparation" which paving stones could give, our coachmen generally contrived to demolish some dozen of sexagenerian pedesterians† every twelvemonth. *Aniseed* is great fun of an opera night for the big-wigs on the boxes; and even gentlemen-whips have been known to practise this interesting kind of murder when they wished to show how quietly they could trot over an old woman without losing their balance.‡‡

For all these reasons, Mr. My-Friend, and a great many worse ones, I think Macadamization is very superiorly un-preferable to pebblement. So do all of the profession. We are about to get up an address to the Parliament, which is to be called—The Pavior's Petition, in which we pray for paving stones, and show that the new system of streetification comes under the penalty of the Chalking-Act, being a capital innovation upon the long-established customs of the country. As for Mr. Macadam, we are determined to take the law into our own hands, and *stone* him the first time we catch his honour in London.

No more at present from your
loving affectionate
BILLY O'ROURKE,
Professor of Paving; No. 0, Knave's Acre; first floor down the chimney.

FROM THE LITERARY JOURNAL FOR OCT.

HYPOCRISY.

"The Devil knew not what he did when he made man politick, he crossed himself by it."—*Timon of Athens.*

NATURALISTS have been much puzzled to find a definition of that versatile and inconstant being, man, which will satisfactorily dis-

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* 'Twas my mother's foster-brother wrote "The Groves of Blarney;" her maiden name was Kelly, and she is the identical *she* of whom the author says

And *av* you would see sweet Mabel Kelly,
No nightin*gull* sings half more bright—

which is the true reading.

† Major Taylor, Paving-Master General to the City of Dublin. He also makes darkness visible at night, being Lamplighter-General.

‡ *Jingles*, one-horse wooden baskets, upon three wheels, and another on Sundays.

§ Corrupted from the paternal Spanish—*Rosinante*, we suppose.—*Ed.*

* Our correspondent probably forgets distinction between *cameleopards* and *cameleons*; he, however, we think, fully supports the national character, as given by Hudibras—

As learned as the *Wild Irish* are—*Ed.*

† *Gutter-snipes* and *mud larks* poetical names for *pigs*, in Ireland. We do not profess to know the precise difference between them. Our learned correspondent perhaps only make use of the rhetorica figure—*pleonasmus*, to fill up his period.—*Ed.*

* We thought ourselves tolerable philologists, but this word we acknowledge sets ingenuity at defiance. We can but offer a conjectural explanation. The Latin for an old woman is *anus*; whence possibly *anicide* (which our pavior, by a poetical licence we suppose, spells *aniseed*) may be taken to express—*old-woman-killing.*—*Ed.*

† *Sic in* MS.

‡ I'd a grand-aunt that was *kilt* once in this fashion; she died above twenty years after with the mark of a horse-shoe on her—The goat eu[illegible] that kilt her gave her a penny.

tinguish him from all other living species, and at the same time hit him in all his moods. There is in human nature, notwithstanding all its vaunts and pretensions, so much of the mere animal in "every shape and feature," that not all the Linnés and Cuviers in the world have been able to draw a steady line of separation. The animal "*bipes implumis*" has long been given up as untenable, and the habits of the butcher-bird have completely knocked on the head the definition of the "cooking animal." As for the "religious animal" —exclusively that some men are born without the "organ of veneration," and have "no more grace than will serve for prologue to an egg and butter,"—there is the praying mantis,* which possesses the forms of devotion in such perfection (the only part of religion which "leads to fortune," and therefore the only part about which most of us are in earnest) that this definition "*ne vaut pas le diable.*"

For my own part, if I was obliged to commit my reputation by hazarding an opinion upon so ticklish a point, I should prefer seizing upon that most prominent feature in the human character, deceit, and would define the species as being, *par excellence*, the "hypocritical animal." For, whatever may be advanced to the contrary, in the way of certain odious, to the disadvantage of hyenas and crocodiles, it should never be forgotten that in these cases "the lion is not the painter." If the parties concerned could speak for themselves, it is pretty certain that no hyena would have had the face to vie with Louis XVIII. when making his famous speech upon peace, which opened the Spanish war; and the arrantest crocodile that ever (to use the language of Sir Boyle Roach) "put his hands in his breeches-pocket and shed feigned tears," would decline weeping with a genuine widow of Ephesus. While all other forms and modes are put on and off as whim, fashion, or interest dictate, man is at all times and in all particulars, a perfect hypocrite;—a hypocrite towards God, a hypocrite towards man, nay, a very hypocrite towards himself; not trusting his conscience with a naked view of his secret wishes, nor painting even his pleasures to his own imagination in their proper colours. Of this no safer testimony can be desired, than the eternal contrast which he has established between his words and his deeds, and the pains he has taken in all ages to provide a double set of terms and phrases to express the same things as they refer to himself or to his neighbours,—to abstract principle, or to practical application: insomuch that his language no less than his mind resembles those paintings done upon slips of pasteboard placed in relief, which exhibit a different picture according to every different point of view from which they are beheld. Every peculiar condition of society has its favourite sin, which it clothes in the likeness of its conterminate virtue. The merchant's avarice is parsimony, the parson's gluttony is hospitality, the great man's corruption is loyalty, and his hatred to the people, is his zeal for the king's prerogative. All this is nothing; but your genuine hypocrite, the more he is inclined to a sin, and the more he indulges his inclination, the louder and the more confidently he declaims against it,—just as a desperate adventurer rushes into deeper expenses, and makes a greater show of opulence, at the very moment when he has arrived at the verge of bankruptcy.

If the object and end of society be to increase the powers of the individual, to multiply his means of gratifying his propensities and inclinations, the social system is admirably constituted, as far as hypocrisy is concerned; since all its institutions seem calculated to develope the deceptive tendencies of the species, and to give the greatest scope to the individual *nisus*. Hypocrisy is established by act of parliament too, and, like better things, it has become part and parcel of the common law of the land. So curiously, indeed, are the most sacred and solemn objects mixed up with lackadaisical common-places, and superficial plausibilities, that not to be a hypocrite is to lack common decency; and to call "things by their right names" is to unsettle the foundations of the world's repose. The imagined necessity for the gravity of the learned professions, has gone a great way towards generalising the practice of hypocrisy. As soon as it becomes necessary to appear wiser or better than the mass of mankind (it being impossible for humanity to raise itself above the condition of humanity, or for man to put off his nature, merely because he puts on a robe or a cassock), the reign of humbug commences; and from the moment that society requires a given exterior, from that moment the individual has not only a right, but labours under a necessity for wearing a mask.

The increase of human happiness which is thus created is beyond calculation; not only in its indirect influence upon social order, by imposing upon that many-headed monster the people, pinning down the lower classes to their duties, and thus confirming systems which the bayonet alone could not uphold; but also in the great enjoyment it directly occasions to the dupes themselves.

There is no man, I am sure, on this side fifty but will allow that love is at once the great business and pleasure of life, the one drop of honey mixed with its cup of gall, the "green velvet of the soul;" and is not this love the more delightful, the more perfect and unbroken its deceit? The whole process of courtship is indeed, from beginning to end, one great scene of mutual hypocrisy. If it be true that the "tongues of men are full of deceits," it is not less so that "every inch of woman in the world, ay every dram of woman's flesh, is false;" and so much does the pleasure of the pursuit depend upon the dupery, that the credulous fair who believes her lover's protestations, is happier than the swain who makes them; and the patient wittol, whose eyes are shut to what is going forward, and is the dupe of both parties, is out and out the happiest of the whole three.

But if lovers are thus mutually dependant on each other for administering to their respective gullibilities, and for raising those illusions which shut out the "weary, stale, and flat" unprofitability of life; the whole class of litigators are not less obliged to their advocates for the pleasures they derive from that well-acted comedy called a "lawsuit." What intense delight do not these good souls receive from certain grave eulogies upon that system of laws by which the Chancery Court lawyers swallow up the whole property in dispute between the parties! What "easement" do they not obtain from that simulated zeal and well-affected sympathy with which their counsel "protest to God" that their client's case is justice itself! How edified, likewise, are even the bystanders, at the grave and moral discourses, *de omnibus rebus*," &c. with which a judge charges a jury, in a case of libel, for example, and thus discharges his share of the farce. For this reason I cannot sufficiently applaud the inventors of that excellent piece of dupery, the monstrous fictions of law, which undo deeds, "making things to have been performed which never were attempted, bringing unborn children into existence, and considering the living as dead." Whatever other grounds of complaint there may lie against this system, it cannot be disputed, that it tends powerfully to increase the pleasures which the litigator derives from the law's deceptions, and while it promotes the profits of the practitioner, gives the client a great deal more for his money than he could otherwise obtain.

Nor is the relief less which the victims of the "nameless ever new disease," the "most notorious gecks and gulls that e'er invention played upon," receive from the sad and learned hypocrite, who, while he affects to be studying the symptoms, is merely calculating his gains, whose estimate of the malady, instead of turning on its danger or safety, rolls entirely on the number of guineas it is likely to put into his pocket. Moliere has said that he knew not "*de plus plaisante momerie, rien de plus ridicule qu'un homme qui se veut mêler d'en guerir un autre.*" Without, however, going all the way with Moliere, we may say that there is "*rien de plus ridicule*" than the external forms of the process, by which the fashionable cure of a fashionable disease is conducted to its consummation. But the climax of all the pleasures derivable from deception, are those which accompany a general election. What a frantic joy possesses the whole town on the approach of such an event, when the poor dupes are looking forward to be flattered from the hustings, mocked with a false show of constrained equality and simulated friendship; and finally when, as is too often the case, they are bribed with their own money, to contribute their quota to the burthening themselves and their posterity to the last generation!

I speak not of the comfort and advantage which society derives from that organized system of hypocrisy, more despotic than the laws of the Medes and Persians, which passes current in the world under the name of politeness; because every one knows and feels its value, and is but too well pleased to possess a good excuse for hiding unpleasant truths, the avowal of which might involve the relater in a duel or a lawsuit.

"*Chi non sa fingere, non sa vivere*," says the Italian proverb, a text upon which Ni-

* Called in France "*Le prie dieu*," from the circumstance of its perpetually resting on its hind legs, and erecting the fore-paws close together, as if in the act of praying: the country-people, in various parts of the Continent, consider it almost as sacred, and would not, on any account, injure it. "It is so divine a creature (says the translator of Mouffet), that if a child has lost its way, and inquires of the mantis, it will point out the right path with its paw."—*Bingley's Animal Biography.*

Macchiavel has written an elaborate commentary; but by far a better one is to be found in the grave faces of political wights, who, while they are exerting all their energies to propagate despotism and raise their own fortunes, turn up their eyes at the bare mention of this same Macchiavelli's name; and with a pharisaical demureness of the whole outward man, denounce him and his writings as anti-christian and anti-social, merely for *saying*, what they themselves are *doing* every day and hour of their lives. The triumph of opinion over the sword, has made political hypocrisy more than ever necessary in the safe conduct of a state. It is the great arcanum of modern policy, and it possesses every quality which can be required in a remedy, operating in all cases *cùò tutò et jucundè*. Take, for instance, that special piece of hypocrisy, "The God of St. Louis and of Henri Quatre," and determine which you admire most, the impudence of those who in the 19th century put such a machine in motion, the sycophancy of those who affect to be the dupes of it or the great comfort and convenience which result from its application *secundum artem* to the necessities of the Bourbon dynasty. Really it is a severe national misfortune to Great Britain, that in her quality of a protestant state she cannot press into her service any other divinity than the common God of all mankind; and that in her quality of a revolutionary government, she has no family prejudices with which to connect a local deity, if she had one at her service. Our Henry VI. was a tolerable saint enough, and every way worthy of possessing a household god of his own; and Charles I. in his capacity of Martyr, might be indulged with the same privilege.

He then, who is no hypocrite, knows nothing of life, nothing of its enjoyments, nothing of its amenities, and above all, nothing of the *moyen de parvenir*. That there can be any vice in a practice so universal, so respected, and so serviceable to mankind, seems eminently impossible. If there were really any harm in it, can we believe that so many great princes and divines should in speeches, proclamations, and sermons, so frequently use the name of Heaven to cover their own private interests, and talk of the good of the people, at the very moment when they are adding to their miseries? If hypocrisy were a sin, should we find "Right honourable gentlemen," and "my learned friend," so often substituted, for "corrupt rascal," and "jobbing knave;" which, if we may judge by the context, is evidently in the speaker's mind?—or would high-minded men condescend to pass over "the highest quarter," and "in another place," without seeming to perceive that those words teemed with the most forbidden allusions? To the same conclusion we must likewise be brought by the practice of our most pious and loyal journalists, of each of whom it might be said that "*tertius è cælo cecidit Cato*," and whose mouths are never empty of the imposing and sacred names of virtue, honour, our holy religion, and our glorious constitution; while they outrage decency by their scandalous libels, and advocate the most atrocious and liberticide measures, all "for the better carrying on of the plot."—No, no, "*esse quam videri*," may do very well for a motto, but it has nothing to do with real life; except, indeed, it be used as a blind to cover a meditated fraud; and then it enters into the system, and will pass muster. The ancients very wisely put truth in a well, and there let her lie and be—drowned. She never yet was sufficiently in favour to drink any thing but water: and if any one is mad enough to doubt the fact, let him only try the experiment. Let him only for one week determine to speak aloud all that passes through his mind in society, and to show himself to his fellow creatures such as he really is, in thought, word, and deed; and if he does not repent of his bargain before half the time is expended, why then say I am not.—

M.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE, NOV. 20.

SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

*The Scrap Book** is justly said by its compiler on his title page, to be "a collection of amusing and striking pieces in prose and verse." Like his first volume, under the same name, it is chiefly made up from the popular works and best periodicals of the day, and is althogether a very agreeable miscellany. One part, however, is contributed by the editor himself, and from this as the most original (though we fancy not entirely so) we quote a curious story of animal instinct:—

"Among the many rural appendages of Arbigland, there happened, a good many years ago, to be a fine old gander, who had lived from youth to age in the same delightful spot, and whose remarkable, though well authenticated exploits, are well worthy of being recorded. From the great age and superior sagacity of this bird, he had become a great favourite with the former proprietor of Arbigland, who used to take much pleasuse in seeing the sentinel geese strutting through the long grass, rebuking the approach of every stranger, and leading forth a long train of cackling young, to dip their shooting pinions in the waters of the Solway. One season, however, either the demands for a Christmas goose, or the midnight depredations of the fox, and the foulmart had become so numerous, that the poor old gander was left without a single helpmate—a misfortune which he deplored day and night by many a doleful and sorrowful note. These affectionnate repinings did not escape the observations of Mr. Craik's servants, and orders had just been issued for replacing the extirpated breed of geese, when the widowed biped suddenly disappeared, to the great regret of the whole family. One blamed the fox, another the foulmart, and a third the gipsies; but the event proved that they were all mistaken; for, one morning as Mr. Craik was entering the breakfast parlour, he heard a well-known cackle, and immediately exclaimed, 'If the old Stage had not been drowned, or worried, I could have sworn that that was his cry. The call was immediately repeated, and on going out to the lawn, or on looking out at the window, Mr. C. beheld the identical old gander, surrounded by a whole flock of bonny lady geese, whose approach he was thus proudly announcing, and whose wings were still dripping with the brine of that element through which he had taught them to pilot their way for a distance of at least twelve or fifteen miles. This singular occurrence naturally excited a good deal of interest, and after making every inquiry, it appeared that the gander had either been carried away by the force of the tide, or had voluntarily swam to the opposite shore, where, landing on some English farm, he had immediately attached himself to one of the owner's geese, and sojourned with her till she had hatched a pretty numerous brood. At length, finding that he had reared up another family to re-people his favourite retreat, or, what is still more probable, being attracted by the woods of Arbigland, while sporting in the Solway on some clear sunny morning, he once more ventured to cross the water, carrying with him his English spouse, and her whole brood of *Anglo-Gallovidians*. Whether this action was as honest as it was *patriotic*, we will leave others to determine; but whatever may be said as to the rights of the English farmer, it is certain that this celebrated bird evinced far more gratitude than *certain* of our countrymen, who, after being accustomed to the rich pastures of England, seem willing to forget that there is such a place as poor old Scotland."

* Vol. II. By John M'Diarmid. 12mo. pp. 544. Edinb. Oliver & Boyd. Lond. Whittaker.

VOYAGE TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.—VII.

BEFORE leaving their first winter quarters, Mr. Fisher makes many interesting remarks on the geography and probable geography of the station and latitude to the northward: which, had Capt. Lyon been fortunately able to fulfil his destination this season, would have been more positively ascertained. The ships, it will be recollected, wintered in latitude 66° 11' 11" N longitude 32° 52' 30" W., and we request the readers of our Journal to look at this spot on a map, and thence trace the few following particulars, which are all, we think, worth taking, as they were gathered from observation, and from the Esquimaux accounts and curious drawings. To the west is Aywilfik or Repulse Bay, which, according to Esquimaux description, runs into a sort of funnel-shaped bottom, at the end of which is a lake with fish, and beyond that an opening into the sea on the other side of the island. Wager River is represented to the southward of Repulse Bay, and running up in the same direction, i. e. the west, and to the south of that again is Chesterfield inlet, the northern boundary of the Kabloona or Europeans' land. Taking the contrary direction and proceeding north from the winter quarters, you have a coast studded with islands. In May, just before the ships got extricated, this coast was examined by a party which was out fourteen days, and surveyed between forty and fifty miles of it: they passed only one bay of considerable size, found that the shore tended to the eastward; and it was of this part that the woman Iligliak gave the most rational details.

"Her description of the coast to the northward and eastward has another claim to credit, namely, that she is a native of an island which she calls Amitchook, that lies a little way off the above coast; consequently she is likely to be well acquainted in that direction. She however is not the only person of the party who was born at this island; it would appear to be a kind of Esquimaux head quarters, for many of them claim it as the place of their nativity, and a still greater number tell us that they have relations there. Many of them have also seen the sea behind Repulse Bay, but I only find one amongst them who pretends to have gone round the coast by water to Amitchook; and unfortunately this person happens to be one of the most stupid fellows amongst them, consequently very little information can be got from him. - - - Among other in[illegible]ements for visiting the sea behind Repuls[illegible]

finding wood there is certainly not one of the least, for they seem to say that they get it all thence. From this circumstance it was, and perhaps is still supposed by some, that there is wood growing there; but for my own part I think it is most probable that what the natives find there is nothing more than pieces of drift wood, carried down by some of the American rivers that discharge themselves into the Polar Sea. From the size of some pieces, I think it is almost certain that they did not grow within the Arctic Circle."

This was the sum of the information obtained in the first year 1821-22, except that some of the Esquimaux said they knew an island thirty days journey beyond Igloolik.

On the 16th of May, James Pringle, one of the seamen, was killed by a fall from the mizen-top-mast, which dislocated his neck: he was buried as a Freemason by his brethren of the Craft in the Expedition.

"I may (adds our author) notice in this place, the extraordinary hardened state the ground was found to be in where the grave was dug; for after penetrating two feet down, the earth was found to be as firm as a rock. As a proof of this, I need only mention that to dig a grave about four feet and a half deep, took as many men as could work at it two days. From the appearance of the ground, I am inclined to think that the thaw never penetrates farther than two feet, and that all beyond, to a certain depth, is eternally frozen."

In June, two men (W. Souter and J. Reid,) died on board the Fury, and their sepulchres were added to the immense number of native graves which cover the island, and indicate that it must have been thickly inhabited at a former period, and probably depopulated by some epidemic disease.

On July 2d, 1822, the ships got out to sea. They made very little way, and on the 8th one of them was lifted up by the force of the ice in a collision, to the height of five or six feet. In the midst of this danger, one of the sailors had his jest, for he assured his comrades that *all the peas* in a cask which had just been opened *were split* by the perilous shock. Dibdin's song thus truly says—

> Sailors, you know, will have their joke,
> Even though the ship be sinking.

By the 15th, the ships had passed to latitude 68° 21' 28" longitude 81° 10' 15" and exchanged the high landed shore for low islands and a flat coast. Walruses were here huddled together in innumerable shoals, hundreds lying like litters of pigs; * and here some natives of Igloolik, dwelling in tents, were visited. They had plenty of food, but were ill clothed. Being relatives of those who spent the winter near our countrymen, there was no difference in their manners. The only novelty was the tents, which * Mr. F. states—

"Are made chiefly of seal-skins, prepared in such a way that they become semi-transparent. They are all sewed together, so that the tent is as it were formed of one piece, and is, when set up, of a conical shape."

Their edges are kept down by stones, which accounts for the circles of stones so frequently seen in other places. Among their amusements is noticed—

"The exhibition of a species of ventriloquism, which appears to be a notable accomplishment amongst the women. This performance consists of repeating very rapidly a few words in such a manner that the sound seems to come from the trachea, or windpipe. It is always performed by two women, who stand close to one another, face to face, and throughout every part of this ludicrous exhibition they keep the most exact time, although in some parts one raises her voice considerably higher than the other. I have never been able to learn the meaning of the words used in this performance, that is, if they have any meaning at all, which I suspect they have not. Some of them, as well as I can remember, ran thus: 'Mach-ma, Tabachee, Tabak-lee-ba, Chaybo,' &c. &c. - -

"The Muses appear never to have paid a visit to these regions, for the music of the Esquimaux is extremely limited. The only thing I ever heard them sing, which could be called a song, was a few verses beginning with the words 'Amna-aja, hy-a-hy-a,' evidently the same that is mentioned by Crantz in his History of Greenland, and in all probability the favorite, if not the only air of the whole Esquimaux nation, † however widely scattered."

Proceeding with his Journal, on the 22d, Mr. F. says—

"The most remarkable circumstance amongst the occurrences of to-day, is the result of some azimuths taken on the ice this forenoon, which at one station gave the variation of the compass 114° 52' W. and at another not above one hundred yards distant, 125° 25' W. Notwithstanding the observations from which these results were obtained, were taken and computed with the utmost care, I should still have been apt to attribute such an unaccountable circumstance to some mistake of my own, had not another officer of the ship (Lieut. Palmer,) found the variation at the same places to be nearly the same. Whatever the cause of this anomaly may be, it must be accounted for in some other way than that of supposing it to arise from any error in the observations. Some days after this the compasses of the other ship were found to be affected (on board) somewhere near this place."

This is a curious fact, for those who study the laws of magnetism, to explain. Near Elba, where there are strong local attractions, the compass is also very much affected in a similar manner.

One or two of the men who eat the viscera of bears' cubs had spots broke out upon them, and Mr. F. thinks that food of this kind from the full grown bear would be very deleterious.

Winter now set in, and the natives were seen (truly so) in their ice huts, of which Mr. F. relates, Sept. 25th—

"The ice huts are formed of large square slabs of fresh-water ice, * between five and six inches in thickness, and of such length when set up on edge, that one piece forms the height of the hut. The joint where the edges of the pieces meet is filled up with snow moistened with water, which in a few minutes becomes equally hard as any other part of the icy fabric. The roof is generally formed of snow, probably for fear of breaking in and hurting the inmates; for their store-houses, or places in which they keep their provisions, fishing-tackle, &c. are constructed entirely of ice, roof as well as sides. The snow-huts, when new, are highly picturesque; but the ice huts, I think, excel them in that respect, inasmuch as a house built of fine crystal would surpass in beauty one constructed of Carrara marble. As a proof that the comparison respecting the ice huts is not overstrained, I need only mention that they are so transparent, that a person could see, when at a considerable distance, those who were inside, and when close to them, might even make out who they were. Of the bone huts I cannot speak quite so favourably: they are excessively dirty; but possess another quality that perhaps more than compensates for their filthiness, namely, that they are much warmer than either the snow or ice huts. I had not a thermometer with me to try the temperature within them; but a person may form some idea that it was very considerable, from the circumstance that in some of them the people of both sexes sat quite naked, with the exception of their breeches, and even in this state of nudity were in a profuse perspiration. But it must not be inferred that the temperature was so high as to have the same effect on Europeans. To us it was an oppressive, suffocating odour, rather than heat. The animal effluvia emitted from a number of persons sitting naked, together with the smell of train-oil from a number of burning lamps, and that arising from heaps of walrus and seal's flesh, often in a decayed state; I say, all these scents, combined, and at the same time confined in a small space, produced a perfume by no means agreeable. It seems, however, to be nowise offensive to the natives themselves; on the contrary they appeared to consider their habitations to be exceedingingly comfortable, for they were loud in praise of their being very *okko*, which signifies in their language to be warm."

After baffling about in straits, sending parties in every direction ineffectually, the ships were again laid up in winter quarters; and we do not find any thing of sufficient importance mentioned to induce us to lengthen these extracts till we take up the second winter in our next Gazette.

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* Hereabouts, Mr. F. acutely remarks—"We passed a considerable quantity of sea-weed, of the species called by Linnæus, Fucus esculentus.* Its appearing so abundant about this place is owing perhaps to the sea being so shallow, that the ice rubbing against the bottom tears the weed up. It seems to be a very common production of these seas, for I have frequently observed it at the bottom at different places along the coast. May not this plant be the food of the walruses, which are so numerous along these shores?"

* "From this circumstance our people conferred upon it the name of Tangle Island."

* Their winter huts were composed almost entirely of large bones.

† Although the same tune seems to answer for all their songs, yet the words to it appear to be pretty numerous, or, properly speaking, any word will adapt to it, for they seem to have no idea of metrical composition, therefore the most dissonant words or sounds enter into their songs.

* Besides what they had actually in use, heaps of this fresh-water ice were piled up near their huts, no doubt with a view of repairing them, or building others during the winter; for although ice can never be a scarce article with them in that season, it will in a short time be too thick for their purpose, which I have no doubt is the reason that they are providing themselves with a store of it whilst of the proper thickness."

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*. BY M. D. CRUZ, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH 1825.

(*Continued from page* 201.)

our Ministers, if it had not failed in the first instance. The conspiracy of the tri-coloured braces might have been placed on a level with the plot of the patriots in 1816---with that of the slee[illegible]lion---with that of the black pin, and wit[illegible] many others which led the accused to the scaffold, without having any more foundation than this---conspiracies which procured for some of our ministers unlimited power, a brilliant fortune, and titles of nobility.

M. de Villele, whom some people call the *Caricature of Mazarine*, has left, as you know, the old hotel destined to the Minister of Finance. This hotel, which has been sold for three millions and a half of francs, was too modest for his Gascon Excellence. He thought that the luxury of the Minister ought to increase in the same proportion as the budget; and as the taxes which we pay have been doubled within the last ten years, it was very natural that our Ministers should be lodged at double the expense, and should have their hotels filled with furniture (which we likewise pay) at double the value. M. de Villele has, however, surpassed this proportion; for it is impossible, without having seen it, to have an idea of the magnificence of his palace; beside which, that of the Tuileries would appear a residence scarcely fit for his clerks. He felt himself under the necessity of causing an apology for his expenses to be inserted in the *Moniteur*. It was there said in his favour, that the price of all things had much fallen in France, during the last few years; that he had bought every thing at the lowest rate possible; and that, after all, the chairs which filled his numerous apartments have only cost 1,000 francs (40l.) a-piece. Some persons have concluded that from the immense expenses which the Minister has incurred he feels himself more than ever secure of his power: but others have drawn an inference directly the reverse. It is usual, say the latter individuals, that a Minister who retires carries along with him his furniture, although purchased at the public expense. If, then, the Minister foresees that he will be dismissed at the commencement of the session, he makes a good speculation, in the purchasing beforehand an immense quantity of furniture, which costs him nothing, and which he will be able to carry off with him.

Whilst M. de Villele thus puts his affairs in order, his colleague, M. de Corbiere, pursues his plans against public instruction. Since his accession to the Ministry, he has only signalized his power by the dismissal of Professors, by the suppression of several establishments consecrated to instruction, by persecutions directed against men of science, and, above all, by the obstacles which he has thrown in the way of the education of the lower orders of society. Being unable entirely to suppress the liberty of the press, he endeavours as much as possible to suppress the faculty of reading. He has already destroyed almost all the schools of mutual instruction, and he has just directed against establishments of this kind a blow, which proves better than any former act the spirit and intentions with which he has done whatever he has hitherto accomplished.

The persons who in France employ themselves in diminishing the number of crimes, had observed that 19-20ths of the criminals did not know reading. They in consequence thought that the best means of reforming prisonerr was to instruct them before they restored them to society—to teach them to read and write, and to give them ideas on morals and religion. Schools of mutual instruction were therefore established in nearly all the houses of correction, and already the happiest results were beginning to be felt. Can you believe that M. de Corbiere has suppressed these schools, and that he is resolved that the prisoners shall leave their prisons as ignorant and corrupt as when they entered? This fact would appear incredible; and I must say, that I would not believe it, if I had not the proof of it before my eyes. The following is an extract of a report made by M. Appert, a member of the Society for the improvement of the state of prisons, &c.:—

"The schools of mutual instruction established in houses of detention, after a laboured inquiry by the Commission of Primary Instruction (a Commission of the Ministry) have been suppressed without reason assigned. That of Montaigu (a military prison), of which the Duke of Doudeauville, in his report to the Royal Society, admitted the importance and happy results, *has shared the same fate* in consequence of a process on which I shall abstain from speaking. At Beaulieu, at Caillon, and St. Denis, the houses of detention which were *reaping an excellent harvest from these schools, have been forced to renounce their beneficial co-operation, in virtue of orders from M. de Corbiere.* In other prisons, preparations were made for following this salutary example. The same orders have destroyed all those hopes, and annihilated the efforts of charitable men who were endeavouring to procure elementary instruction for this wreched class of individuals. Thus the Minister of the Interior in a single moment has overthrown the projects of a society composed of most respectable persons, whose President was the presumptive heir to the throne, and of which the King had declared himself the protector."

The Emigrants have divided into two factions respecting the indemnity which the Ministers have promised them. The Nobles of the Court, a great number of whom saw in emigration merely a means of committing bankruptcy with impunity, pretend that all the debts of the emigrants should be considered over the mass of the indemnity; and that no distinction should be made between those who had as much debt as property, and those who had no debts at all. The Nobles of the provinces pretend, on the contrary, that every one should remain charged with the payment of his debt. What party will gain the victory? Probably that party of which the Ministry will have the most need.

You must observe by our journals that the number of crimes increases in France, but you ought not to be surprised at the fact. It is only one of the consequences of the influence exercised by our Government. For the last ten years, the principal agent of the Administration teach the theory and the practice of perjury, of corruption, of contempt for the laws, and violences of all kinds. We should have fallen as low as Spain, if our civilization had been less advance, and if the efforts of the enlightened part of the nation had not in part paralysed the influence of the faction to which the Kings of Europe have delivered us.

FROM THE OBSERVER, OCT. 4.

HINTS TO POSTMASTERS.

When a letter is merely wafered, you have only to present it for a few moments to the spout of a tea kettle; but to make "wax render up its trust," is an operation of delicacy. The best mode that I am acquainted with is the application of a piece of soft lead to it, (half a bullet cut to the size will do as well as any thing), which, on being struck, will retain the impression, so that you may reseal with it several times, if necessary. Some Postmasters prefer the use of amalgam, but it is much more troublesome. There are people who suppose that if they fasten their letters with a wafer *and* wax, that they have you at fault (and it is very expedient that they should think so), while you have only to take the impression of the seal, remove the wax with a hot knife, and apply the wafer to the steam. If a letter is in a common English envelope, don't give yourself any further trouble, than merely extracting it, and tuck in the corners when you put it back

Be very careful not to re-seal with a wrong impression, for I once got into an awkward scrape (when at Paris) by this accident. I had opened a Minister's Letter to a Prefect, and, being in a hurry, put General Foy's seal upon it. MOUCHARD.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.

[FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.]

On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Collier's Arms, in Hurts, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, on the body of Daniel Grimshaw, a child of fourteen days old, who died on the Thursday, previous, in consequence of having been circumcised by Mr. Henry Lees, of Ashton, about six days before.

It appears that for some time past, the followers of Joanna Southcote, who are still very numerous in and near Ashton-under-line have in that neighbourhood, and, we understand, in some others also, adopted the strange notion that they are bound to comply with the injunctions of the Mosaical law, respecting the rite of circumcision. All, or nearly all the male believers in that neighbourhood, have consequently submitted to the operation, and have had it performed upon their children, on the eigth day after birth, in obedience to the directions contained in the book of Genesis. This lamentable delusion, we understand, has prevailed in a limited degree for several years, though we are not aware that it is in any way inculcated in the writings of the prophetess. Of late it has made a very rapid progress.

The case excited a very intense interest in the neighbourhood: and there was a great crowd collected about the house where the inquest was held.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ogden, surgeon, of Ashton, who stated that he opened the body of the deceased on the day previous to the inquest. He found the contents of the thorax, abdomen, and head perfectly healthy; but the body was much emaciated. The witness then proceeded to describe the appearances exhibited by other parts. He had no doubt that the operation which had been performed on the child was the cause of its death. The wound had not been properly treated, and had mortified.

Robert Grimshaw, a collier, apparently not more than 20 years of age, and the father of the child, said his step-mother carried the child to the chapel to be circumcised, having been repeatedly directed to do so by Mr. Lees, Mr. Swire, and Mr. Wroe. It is a law amongst the followers of Joanna Southcott, to take the male children on the eighth day after birth, to be baptized and circumcised; and accordingly, when the child was eight days old, it was taken to their chapel, and give into the hands of Mr. Henry Lees. Witness did not see the operation performed himself, having turned his head away. There were thirty or forty persons present, and during the operation the musical instruments in the chapel were playing, "in order (as the witness said) that the cries of the child might not be heard by the world." Witness was circumcised himself about Whitsuntide last; no band played then, there being no accasion for it. The instruments with which the operation is performed are a knife, a

pair of scissors, and a piece of silver about the size of a crown piece, with a hole in it.

—Grimshaw, step-mother of the last witness, proved that, before the operation, she delivered the child to Mr. Henry Lees, and saw the instruments in his hands: but, standing at the head of the child, she did not exactly see the operation performed.

Two of the musicians of the chapel were then examined; but they did not throw any additional light on the transaction. Both stated that they had themselves submitted to the operation; one said that he was circumcised by a gentleman at Gravesend, whose mame he would not mention. The other, in answer to a question from the Coroner, said that he was circumcised at Bradford.

Coroner: Well, it would be a long time before they would persuade me to be circumcised.

Witness.—More pity, then, Sir.

Joseph Grimshaw, the grandfather of the child, saw the operation performed by Mr. Henry Lees; and described the manner in which it was effected. Witness was circumcised himself: the only other person, except the child, whom he had ever seen circumcised, was Wroe, "our Prophet." Just as the witness was about to go away, the Coroner said, "You seem to have a long beard: pray when were you shaved?"

Witness: About three weeks ago.

Coroner: What is your reason for wearing it so long?

Witness (stroking his head with great self-complacency): To look like our forefathers of old, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

This was all the evidence adduced. The Coroner then said, that as the case was one of complete novelty, before calling on the Jury for their verdict, he should write to Mr. Raincock, the barrister, and take his opinion on the subject. To give time to do this, he should adjourn the inquest to the Friday following. Probably when they next met, there would be nothing for the Jury to do but to record their verdict. The inquest was then adjourned. On Friday, accordingly, the Jury reassembled at three o'clock, at the Commercial Inn, in Ashton; when the Coroner produced and read an opinion which he had received from Mr. Raincock. It was, in effect, that if any persons chose to perform such an operation as circumcision, unless it was surgically necessary, they must take the consequences upon themselves; and if death should ensue from their unskilfulness, they would, in his judgment, be guilty of manslaughter. The learned gentleman added, that there would perhaps be an exception in the case of Jews, who were expressly enjoined by their law to perform the rite; but as it was no part of the ordinances of the Christian religion, no Christian would be justified in performing it.

The Jury deliberated for a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Henry Lees.

Mr. Lees was in the house, in the custody of the constable of Ashton; and will, of course, be committed to Lancaster to take his trial for the offence.

We understand that, since the fatal event which gave rise to this inquest, the rite of circumcision has been performed, in at least one instance, at Ashton.

The Observer, October 4.

OLD BAILEY NEW COURT, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.
Before the RECORDER.

James Askew was indicted for stealing five rings of the value of 80l., two pairs of ear-rings value 25l.; part of a coral, set with diamonds, value 50l.; a diamond-cross, value 25l.; a gold chain, value 10l.; a gold buckle, value 4l.; an opera glass, value 2l.; three silver spoons, value 3l; three silver forks, value 3l.; 39 pair of stockings, value 3l.; 29 shifts, value 7l.; one shawl, value 30l.; one veil, value 5l,; a lace handkerchief, value 3l.; a dress, value 1l.; seven promissory notes for the payment of 1,000 francs each, and five for the payment of 500 francs each, the property of Harriet Virginie Perrot.

The witnesses on both sides were ordered to remain out of court until they should be called in to be examined.

Mr. PHILLIPS stated the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was what was called a master-milliner, residing in Oxford-street, and towards the end of last year he went to France to engage an eminent female milliner to superintend his establishment. In Paris he met with the prosecutrix, who was a Frenchwoman. Having satisfied himself of her respectability, he engaged her to serve him at a salary of 2,000 francs a year, which he believed was about 80l. English money, exclusively of providing her with board and lodging. Miss Perrot came to this country with the prisoner, and her conduct in his establishment was such, that in May last, he, of his own accord, doubled her salary—nay more, he declared that at the end of the year she might, if she chose, become a partner in the concern. To a young woman like the prosecutrix—she was 22 years of age—this was the highest mark of approbation that could be given. Soon after the period when the prisoner had increased the prosecutrix's salary, a Mr. Bertrand, who was her friend, came from Paris to London. From that time the prisoner's conduct towards the prosecutrix was, from what cause the prisoner could best tell, become very much changed. The prosecutrix, by the desire of the prisoner, went to Cheltenham, and opened a shop there, in which she carried on the millinery business for the prisoner. Whilst she was at Cheltenham, the prosecutrix received several letters from the defendant, expressing the utmost kindness towards her; indeed, their tone was very extraordinary, when it was considered that they were written from a master to his servant. He also sent her a gold watch. The prosecutrix had received notice from the solicitor for the prisoner to produce all the letters which she had received from the prisoner. She had complied with that notice, and he would read some of those letters to the jury. In a letter, dated July 23, 1824, the prisoner addressed the prosecutrix in the following terms:—"Dear Madam, good morning. On my return home, the first thing I thought of was your watch. It has produced a grand quarrel between Harriet and me. Gander had delivered the watch to Harriet last Monday, and she positively refused to deliver it out of her possession. In this difficulty I am very unhappy, because it places me in a view so contrary to the wishes of my heart. Gander nas promised to get me another watch superior to the first. Do not reproach me: I am not to blame. I will send you a watch, and also a turban. If I do not flatter you always, do not think me less your friend. Remember that a soft tongue has not always a good heart." In a letter, dated July 27, the prisoner, after some remarks on the subject of business, said, "The arrangement which I have made respecting Mr. Bertrand will be agreeable to you, when every thing is explained, and you will be sorry for the letter which you have written to me. Bertrand's visit to England, without invitation and without employment, can't be agreeable to me; but to please you, I will not mind it." On the 3d of August the prisoner wrote another letter to the prosecutrix, the contents of which were of importance, inasmuch as they showed that he was satisfied with her accounts. Immediately after that letter had been received by the prosecutrix, the prisoner caused her to be arrested for a debt of 50l. Miss Perrot deposited the amount of the debt in the hands of the Sheriff's officer, and was liberated. The prisoner then informed the prosecutrix that he wished her to leave his employment. That she did, but not until the prisoner had signed a document, stating that she had correctly accounted for all the property which had been intrusted to her. The prosecutrix came to town, and employed Mr. Hubert, a respectable solicitor, to recover the property which she had left at the prisoner's house. Before Mr. Hubert proceeded to demand the property of the prisoner, the prosecutrix described to him (he begged the particular attention of the jury to the fact) a confidential letter, in which she stated, that the bills mentioned in the indictment were enwrapped. He would prove, that the bills were brought from Paris by Mr. Bertrand. When Mr. Hubert made his business known to the prisoner, the latter said, that the prosecutrix was a bad woman, and had lost her character. Mr Hubert demanded some proof of the truth of these assertions, and after some hesitation the prisoner produced the very letter which Miss Perrot would swear was wrapped round the French bills which were deposited in her drawers. Mr. Hubert was struck with the letter, and read it over three times. He then asked the prisoner how he came by it. Askew said that that was of no consequence, since he had got it. It was upon that point that he chiefly rested the case of the prosecutrix. If the prisoner could account for the manner in which that letter came into his possession honestly, he would depart from that Court without any stain upon his character. If he failed to do that, it was natural to infer, that the person in whose possession the letter was found knew what had become of the money which it once enwrapped, and which the prosecutrix had never obtained; for when her drawers were opened in the presence of Mr. Hubert, none of the property, which she would swear she placed there, was found.

Harriet Virginie Perrot, the posecutrix, was then examined; she spoke English with tolerable accuracy: she deposed to the following effect:—She became acquainted with the prisoner about a year ago. She afterwards became his first miliner, and kept his house at a salary of 2,000f., exclusive of board, lodging, and washing. Her salary was afterwards doubled. Soon after a gentleman named Victor Bertrand came on a visit to London, by the invitation of Mr. Askew. (The letters read by Mr. Phillips were shown to the witness, and she identified them as having been written to her by the prisoner.) Bertrand arrived about the end of April, or the beginning of May. A few days after he came, he placed some French bills, of the Royal Bank, in her possession. On the 4th of July she went to Cheltenham. The prisoner & she were then on good terms. She deposited the bills and some other property in a chest of drawers in her bedroom, previous to her departure for Cheltenham. The bills were rolled up in a piece of whity-brown paper, together with a letter from a nobleman. (A letter was produced, which she said was the letter in question.) Amongst the property which she left in the drawer was a cameo ring of the Emperor of Russia, set in brilliants *à jour*; it was worth about 300 francs. Another of the rings was a diamond, another a ruby, and two other common gold rings. The witness then described the rest of the property as described in the indictment. All the jewellery was given to her, except the two common rings. Some disagreement took place between her and the prisoner about the beginning of August. She conceived that jealousy was the cause of the disagreement. She received a gold watch in a present from the prisoner, at Cheltenham. On the 14th of August, the prisoner arrested her for the money she had received on his account, at Cheltenham: it amounted to 50l. At that time he owed her 70l. for wages. She gave bail, and was liberated. One Saturday evening the prisoner turned her out of his house. On the day before this occurred the prisoner signed a paper, at the desire of her attorney. (The paper was produced and read. It was an acknowledgment, on the part of the prisoner, that the prosecutrix had rendered a fair account of all the goods which he had intrusted her with.) At that time the prisoner owed her 70l., which had never yet been paid. When she arrived in London from Cheltenham, she applied to the prisoner for her property. He at first said that he had no objection to give her the property which was in the drawer; but he afterwards said that he would give her only some stockings and shifts. When she went to Cheltenham, she left her drawers locked. An inventory of part of her property was in one of them. (A paper was produced which she

identified as the inventory.) That inventory was drawn up by Mr. Bertrand, in Paris, before she came to London. When she found that the prisoner would not give up her property, she went again to his house, accompanied by Mr. Hubert, her attorney. The prisoner then said, that he would not deliver any thing without consulting his attorney. In about a week afterwards, the prisoner gave up a pair of diamond ear-rings and a few clothes. Mr. Hubert also went to the prisoner's about to demand her property. Previously to his going, she described to him a letter which had been written to her by a nobleman. She subsequently preferred a complaint against the prisoner before a magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—What nobleman is the writer of the letter you speak of?

Witness.—I am willing to tell his Lordship. He is a nobleman, and would be sorry to have it mentioned in a court.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected to the question. The name of the writer, or the contents of the letter, had nothing to do with the cause.

The RECORDER said that the question was a proper one.

Mr. ADOLPHUS repeated the question.

The witness was silent, and looked to the Recorder.

The RECORDER.—You must tell us the name.

Witness.—I must give up the name? Then I can't: he is quite a nobleman, and if it were known, perhaps his reputation may be lost.

The RECORDER.—I should not think that I should be likely to lose my reputation if I wrote to you.

Witness.—I will prove to you, by some other letters with his name signed, what it is, if you will look at them.

The RECORDER.—You must give up the name, if the counsel persists in the question.

Mr. PHILLIPS.---The nobleman cannot be angry with you for stating his name, under the circumstances in which he is placed.

Witness, (after some hesitation.)---He is a General in the army of the Emperor of Russia---General Schwietzen.

Mr. ADOLPHUS.----General Schwietzen, eh?

Witness (bursting into tears.)—Yes, General Nicholas Schwietzen. What is his title of nobility?—He is Excellency. What is he, an Ambassador?—Yes; his brother was Ambassador to Rome. Why do you call him Excellency?—Because he told me to address him so. Did you ever hear him called Count, or Duke, or Marquis?—No; only Excellency, and General. Her examination then proceeded as follows:—She did not bring all the things which she had lost from Paris. When the prisoner came to Paris to engage her, she lived at No. 4, Rue de Grenouille. [A letter was here shown to her.] That letter was written by M. Bertrand. The letter was written to Miss Harriet Dulau, a young lady in the prisoner's house. [Another paper was produced.] That paper was the statement of her case, which M. Bertrand gave to Mr. Abraham, an attorney: it was drawn up by M. Bertrand. It was not written by her dictation. She consulted Mr. Abraham before she employed Mr. Hubert. She was recommended to Mr Hubert by the French Consul. She never mentioned to Mr. Abraham any thing about the 9,000 francs. She never particularized to Mr. Abraham or his clerk any of the things which were in the drawers. She did not employ Mr. Abraham to recover her money, but to obtain the furniture of her room. She expected to get the furniture of the room, and therefore she thought it best to say nothing particular about the property in the chest of drawers. She could not recollect whether she told Mr. Abraham or his clerk that she had jewellery in her drawers, but that she could not tell the amount. Mr. Bertrand was a grocer, and lived at 39, Rue de Grenouille. He was not her relation. By direction of the prisoner, she had called Mr. Bertrand her brother. The prisoner desired her to call Bertrand—

Mr. ADOLPHUS here asked the witness when the prisoner first desired her to call Mr. Bertrand her brother; and she replied that it was when the prisoner and she and he were travelling from London to Paris. The learned gentleman, over and over again, pressed her to assign a reason for the injunction of the prisoner, which she did not appear able to do. At length she said, "I have lived long time in your country. I am a stranger here, and I hope for justice."

Mr. ADOLPHUS.—I hope you will get it.

Witness.—Very well.

Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Yes, and in a different manner from that which you expect.

Examination continued.—She always spoke of M. Bertrand as her brother in London. Mr Bertrand gave her the French notes or *billets de banque* a day or two after his arrival in London. Bertrand brought over some articles which he gave her, in his own box, which was kept in her bedroom. Bertrand gave her the *billets de banque* in her bedroom. He gave them to her to keep in safety for him. Miss Hudson saw them one morning in her room, and M. Bertrand, coming in at the time, scolded her for showing them. This was about a month before she went to Cheltenham. Bertrand had French and English gold in his pocket, and she believed he had other *billets de banque* than those which he gave to her. Bertrand used to sleep in the prisoner's warehouse. Bertrand removed from the prisoner's about three weeks before she went to Cheltenham, and went to lodge with Mrs. Broadfoot, in Berwick-street. She sometimes sent little things to Bertrand by the prisoner's permission. Before she went to Cheltenham, there was a quarrel between Bertrand and the prisoner, and the latter forbad the former his house; but to please her, he used to allow her to send Bertrand victuals, which Bertrand paid for. After she went to Cheltenham, the prisoner wrote to her to tell her that he continued to send articles of food to Bertrand. When she returned from Cheltenham, she went to lodge at the same house with Bertrand. She did not give Bertrand the *billets de banque* when she went to Cheltenham. One Saturday evening Bertrand asked her for them, and she said she would bring them the next morning before she went to Cheltenham; but she did not do so, because she set off earlier than she expected the next day. She never agreed to go till the Saturday evening. The prisoner lived at 85, in Oxford-street. She did not see Bertrand on the Sunday morning. She set off at six o'clock, and it was very wet. She did not think of the notes in the morning. Those were the only reasons why she did not give the notes to Bertrand, She never made a memorandum of the numbers of the notes, because it was not the custom to do so in France. (A *billet de banque* for a thousand francs was shown to the witness.) The bills for 1,000 francs which Bertrand gave her appeared to be like that, but she did not examine them minutely; she merely looked at their amount. She did not take much apparel with her to Cheltenham, because the prisoner told her that if she did not like to stay she might return. She did not write to the prisoner to send her any clothes, because she was afraid to send her key on account of the property in her drawers. She wore some of the jewellery occasionally, but she avoided wearing her diamond ornaments in the show-room. Miss Hudson had seen some of the jewellery. She never said that a coral necklace was one of the things taken from her. She never told Mrs. Broadfoot that she was married to Bertrand; she was not a woman who would swear what was untrue, because she was paid for it. Mrs. Broadfoot had seized the things belonging to her and Bertrand for rent after the prisoner was committed for trial: but her attorney had been kind enough to pay her rent, because Mr. Askew had taken her all. (Weeping.) She saw Mrs. Broadfoot at her own house on the night the prisoner was committed for trial.

Mr. ADOLPHUS.---Did you on that occasion tell Mrs. Broadfoot that you would be revenged on Mr. Askew, and have him hanged?

Witness (with vivacity.---No, I will swear it, never. Although he has robbed me, I do not wish to hang him.

Mr. ADOLPHUS observed that this was cunningly done.

She knew Mr. Unit. She never told him that Mr. Bertrand had brought over only 2,000 francs: but she did tell him, to prove that Bertrand had brought some money, that she herself had changed for him a *billet de banque* for 200 francs, in St. James's-street. The reason why the prisoner refused to let Bertrand stay in the house was, that he was jealous of him. One morning she went, in company with another French lady who lived in the prisoner's house, into his bed-room to waken him. He told her to bring his clothes; she went for them, and when she came back the French lady had left the room. The prisoner took her hand, and wished to kiss her; but she would not let him, and said that she never would enter his room again unless she were accompanied by the servant. The prisoner was angry with her. He often said that Bertrand was his enemy, and he did not wish to see him.

The cross-examination lasted about two hours. Towards the conclusion, the witness became much exhausted, and was furnished with a seat and some cold water.

Re-examined.---(A letter was shown her.---That letter is in the hand-writing of the prisoner. It is not signed. It contains an extract from the letter which was wrapped round the *billets de banque* which were deposited in her drawers. There was only one key to her drawers, and she took it with her to Cheltenham. She was certain that the property described in the indictment was in her drawers when she went to Cheltenham. Mr. Abraham, when she first employed as her attorney, never got her any thing; and then, by the advice of the French Consul, she employed Mr. Hubert. When the prisoner travelled with her from Paris, he was very attentive to her. She objected to it, and he asked her the reason. She said, because he was married, and because she was engaged. She told him that she was engaged to M. Bertrand.

The clerk of the arraigns here read several letters which had been written by the prisoner to the prosecutrix, at Cheltenham. In one of these, the prisoner said, in allusion to M. Bertrand, that "Mary has made a nice pigeon-pie, and a rump-steak, for his Sunday dinner. This is done to place you, &c." The other letters contained nothing remarkable; they were all addressed to the prosecutrix, under the name of Normanville. The anonymous letter, which the prosecutrix had stated to be in the hand-writing of the prisoner, was also read; it was in the following term:---"To Monsieur Le Gros. The child with light hair, and blue eyes, demands your assistance, and the assistance of your sister. *Mon Dieu!* Adieu."

Mr. ADOLPHUS showed the prosecutrix several letters, the signature to which (Normanville) she acknowledged to be in her hand-writing.

Victor Bertrand examined.---He came to England about the end of April. A few days after he gave to the prosecutrix even *billets de banque* of 1,000 francs each, and five of 500 francs each, to take care of for him. He never got them back.

Cross-examined by Mr. LAW.---He had known the prosecutrix for four years. He did not make a memorandum of the numbers of the notes which he gave to the prosecutrix: it was not the custom of the French to do so. He got some of the notes at a public bank in Paris, in exchange for silver. He could not tell the name of the person who changed them. One of the 1,000 franc notes received from M. Bon-Homme, the direct[or] the prisoner. The witness never receiv[ed] money from the prisoner. He did not p[ut] notes in his trunk, because it was incon[ve]nient to put property of that kind amongst cl[othes]. He never applied to any body for the loan [of] enable him to obtain the situation of [a] French school. When he first kne[w] cutrix, she was very respectable. [The] ty in France was the same thing [as] lity here. He sometimes took g[old] prosecutrix's drawer as he wante[d].

Why did you pass as the broth[er] cutrix?—Ask Mr. Askew.

Mr. ADOLPHUS.—My Lor[d], these people are foreigners [and] insulted by them.

Witness.—I beg your [pardon]. I am wrong: I do not know [why] kew told me to pass fo[r] brother. She has alway[s] ref between us.

Did you tell Mrs. [Broadfoot] yed any thing aga[inst]

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she asked you to sleep with her?—I will be sorry to say any thing of her character. I have said to her, you have treat me ill because you have asked me to do so and so. I know her.

The cross-examination was concluded by the witness stating, that on one occasion he saw the prosecutrix showing his *billets de banque* to Miss Hudson, which he told her she ought not to have done. It was evident that this witness understood very imperfectly many of the questions which were put to him; indeed, he once asked for an interpreter, but his request did not reach the ear of the Court.

George Hubert deposed that he was attorney for the prosecutrix. He went to the prisoner's, and demanded some property, of which the prosecutrix had furnished him with an inventory. The prisoner said, that he had many complaints against the prosecutrix, and that she was a bad woman. He (the witness) asked him to prove it, and the prisoner said that he had documents to prove it. The witness said that one document would be more convincing than all the prisoner could say on the subject. The prisoner said, that if he knew him, he would show him a document. The prisoner afterwards went up stairs, and brought down a letter, which the witness read twice or thrice over. Askew said, that perhaps the witness did not understand the French language, and he had a translation. The witness did understand the French langauge. The prosecutrix had described a letter to him before he went to the prisoner's. He remarked, that it was very extraordinary that the prisoner should be in possession of such a confidential letter, and asked him how he had obtained it? (A letter was shown the witness.) That was the letter which the prisoner produced. It answered that description which the prosecutrix had previously given of it. There was notning in the letter to show that it came from a nobleman. The prisoner said that it was of no consequence how he became possessed of the letter. On a subsequent occasion, the witness saw the prisoner, and demanded Miss Perrot's property. The prisoner said that he could do nothing till he saw his solicitor. About a week afterwards the witness met the prisoner in the streeet, and he said that if the witness would bring an order from the prosecutrix for the delivery of the property, and the keys of her drawers, the property should be delivered to him that afternoon. He obtained from the prosecutrix a notice for the delivery of her property, and went to the prisoner's in the afternoon. In the forenoon he had repeatedly urged the necessity of the prosecutrix being present when the drawers should be opened, but the prisoner always refused to allow it. The drawers were opened, in the presence of two ladies who resided in the prisoner's house. The prisoner left the room as they were being opened. Nothing was found in them but a pair of diamond earrings, some clothes, and an inventory of goods (that made in Paris.)

Mr. Adolphus proceeded to cross-examine the witness. He put the French letter, which had been referred to, into his hands, and asked him to read it. The witness began to read it in

The Recorder said, that unless the contents of the letter could be shown to have some relation to the subject of the charge against the prisoner, he thought it should not be read.

Mr. Adolphus said that his object was to show that the contents of that letter were of such a nature that their disclosure could never be agreeable to the prosecutrix; and that it was probable the prisoner would have exhibited it in order to have committed a felony. Besides, he contended that it should be read, as illustrative of the prosecutrix's character.

Mr. Adolphus observed that the reading of the letter was necessary to show that the proceedings which the prisoner had originated in this case were unfounded.

The Recorder said that if the counsel for the prosecution could give evidence that the letter was found in the prosecutrix's drawer, with the property as described by her, and they thought that the reading of the letter was necessary to support that testimony, they were entitled to have it read; but if their only object was to invalidate the evidence of the prosecutrix, it could not be read. He would suppose that the letter imputed to her that she had been criminally connected with 20 different men. They could not ascertain that fact by questioning the prosecutrix, and were they to be allowed to arrive at the knowledge of it by a letter, which might state things which never occurred? The prosecutrix had sworn that the letter was deposited with some goods in a drawer, and it was to be inferred that the person who had got the letter had also got the goods. If the counsel for the prisoner meant to prove that the letter was not placed in the drawer, and could show that the reading of it was necessary to prove that, it should be read.

Mr. Adolphus said, that his Lordship had thought proper to make one supposition on one thing, and he would make another. Suppose that the letter, so far from being written by a Russian nobleman, was written bya French valet, who was asking money?

The Recorder.—Whether the letter was written by a nobleman or not, is not of the slightest consequence to the present inquiry.

Mr. Adolphus then put a translation of the letter in the hands of the witness, and asked him to read that.

The Recorder interposed, and said that it must not be read.

Mr. Adolphus said something about the difficulty of his situation.

The Recorder.—Why do you complain of the difficulty of your situation? You must depend on the merits of your case; you must adhere to the rules which apply in all other cases.

Mr. Adolphus.—If we had had the name of the Russian General a week ago, we might have gone to the Russian Ambassador, and discovered that no such person was in existence.

The Recorder.—What is the use of talking about what you might have done? Proceed now with your case.

The witness continued.—The letter was one which a lady would not like to have made public. He did not know whether it was likely to produce irritation in the mind of the prosecutrix.

Mr. Adolphus.—Suppose the letter had contained a charge against the prosecutrix of palming a child upon a man?

The Recorder refused to allow the question to be put.

The witness was re-examined, and stated that at the police-office he never was allowed an opportunity of seeing the letter.

Three persons, named Smith, Londegine, and Evans, were placed in the witness-box by the counsel for the prosecution, who stated that it was not his intention to examine them. The counsel for the defence also refrained from examining them. This was the case for the prosecution.

The Recorder here addressed the jury. He observed that the charge against the prisoner was that of feloniously stealing certain goods. It was not enough that there might have been a culpable detention of the goods by him; unless the jury should be satisfied that the goods were detained with the felonious intention of being converted to the benefit of the prisoner, the charge could not be sustained. The case, on the part of the prosecutrix, had all along been treated as a civil transaction. The prisoner never attempted to conceal that he was in possession of the goods, but only said that he would not give them up. It was not proved that he had converted them to his own use. That he had withheld them was clear, supposing the evidence which had been given to be correct; but he had never absconded, or shown that he was unwilling to meet the charge. If, therefore, the jury should be of opinion that the prisoner did not possess himself of goods with a felonious intention, they would be bound to acquit him, and the prosecutrix must proceed against him by civil action. He threw these observations out for the consideration of the jury. If they had taken the same view of the subject that he had, they would acquit the prisoner without proceeding further; but if otherwise, they would hear the defence.

The Jury consulted together for about a quarter of an hour, when

The Recorder repeated his former observations in nearly the same words. If, he said, the jury should be of opinion, after the quarrel which had taken place, and the jealousy which had been displayed amongst the parties, the prisoner had detained the property from a feeling of resentment, they should acquit him. But it rested with them to hear the defence if they thought it necessary.

The Jury after a further deliberation, returned a verdict of *guilty of detaining the goods unlawfully*.

The Recorder.—You must say "not guilty."

A Juryman.—We wish not to debar the prosecutrix from obtaining a remedy by civil action. If we are to say that he is not guilty, we must confer again.

The Court.—If the prisoner had been guilty of the most base and ungrateful detention of property, that would not warrant you in finding him, in the absence of proof, guilty of a felonious intention. By returning a verdict of not guilty, you will not prevent the prosecutrix from bringing a civil action.

In a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Law, addressing the prisoner, said, "Your case has not been heard; if you have the slightest regard for your character, you will prosecute these parties for a conspiracy."

The Recorder made some observation to Mr. Law, which we could not hear. We understood that he told him he was acting improperly.

Mr. Law said that he was instructed to contradict every part of the evidence for the prosecution. He applied to the Court to impound all the documents, and pledged himself to prosecute the prosecutrix and her friend for a conspiracy.

This annunciation appeared to excite considerable surprise amongst the jury.

The Recorder.—I will not impound these documents; and I think that the view the country has taken of this question will not be very much in favour of a subsequent prosecution.

Mr. Law.—Whatever the country may hear now should have no weight. You stopped the case in the middle, before we could make our defence.*

The Recorder.—I hope, Sir, you will treat the Court with respect. If not the Court will enforce it.

Mr. Law.—I wish to treat the Court with respect; but at the same time to perform my duty to my client.

The Recorder.—I think that you have departed from the respect which is due to the Court.

To The Editor of the Times.

Sir.—I have this evening been discharged, after an imprisonment of a week, upon a charge as cruel as it was unfounded, and find that a part of the evidence detailed against me has been inserted in one evening paper, and I may therefore fairly presume that it is inserted in others; but, as the case was stopped by the Court before one single witness was examined on my behalf, I trust that you will do me the favour to request that the judgment of the public may not be formed against me upon a case which I doubt not I shall be enabled to expose so soon as the laws of the country will permit me. I am, Sir, your most obedient.

85, Oxford-street, Sept. 23. 1824.

James Askew.

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* The counsel for the defence never expressed any wish to have the defence heard.

Gazette Press.